

Prince Charles: Unfaithful, Unlucky, Unabashed

By Steve Coll

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prince Charles has managed in a single day to confess to adultery on national television and pilot a royal jet nose down into a Hebridean peat bog. Stepping into a media maelstrom that wayward royals of yore never knew, the Prince of Wales made his admission of infidelity in an interview with Jonathan Dimbleby, a British television journalist granted access to the prince while filming a two-and-a-half-hour documentary, "Charles: The Private Man, The Public Role."

It was broadcast Wednesday night. Asked if he had been faithful to Diana, from whom he separated in December 1992, Charles answered, "Yes," then paused and said, "Until it became irretrievably broken down, us both having tried."

The prince did not say, nor was he asked, when this perception of his marriage took hold or where it led him. He called Camilla Parker Bowles, the married woman with whom he has been linked, "a great friend of mine," but only one of "a large number of friends."

Partisans of Diana, such as her sympathetic biographer Andrew Morton, have suggested in print this week that Charles effectively opted out of their fairy tale marriage very soon after it began. In the documentary, Charles denies this.

The failure of his marriage, he said, "is the last possible thing that I ever wanted. I mean, I'm not a total idiot. . . . It's not something that I went into, marriage, you know, with the intention of this happening, or in any way in a cynical frame of mind. . . . I have always tried to get it right and tried to do the right thing by everybody."

Overall, the Dimbleby documentary is obsequious and elaborately flattering. Charles plays games with his children, coos at his dogs, tends earnestly to his charities, and accepts the small humiliations of his public schedule with tireless dignity.

In between, he speaks with unusual candor and humor about why it is not easy being a prince in an era of salacious media coverage and intrusive technology.

Yet rather than inspiring celebration of his quiet achievements, leaked excerpts of his comments have

only renewed vociferous debate about whether Charles is fit to be king.

Moreover, just before the actual broadcast, the prince stole his own headlines when the royal plane he piloted Wednesday burst a tire and skidded off the runway on the island of Islay. Nobody was hurt. The prince was calm. He told reporters: "It is not something I recommend happening all the time. Unfortunately, it did."

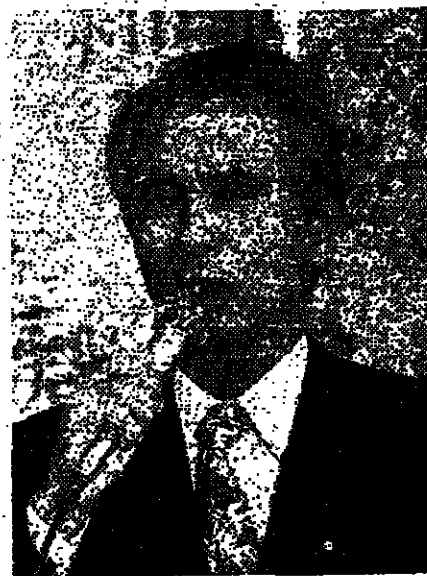
In the documentary, Charles directly addresses the lingering questions about his ascension to the British throne, including the touchy issue of whether he can legally become king if he divorces Diana.

Britain's sovereign is the symbolic leader of the Church of England. But some senior church officials say a divorce would bar him from such a role.

Divorce, Charles said, is very much in the future. "At the moment it's not a consideration in my mind." Yet should he divorce, "I don't see why it should be an impediment" to becoming king.

Moreover, the prince says that he might like to deink

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Tomiichi Murayama, announcing his candidacy on Wednesday in the Diet.

Reforms Fade As a Socialist Is Elected to Lead Japan

Conservative LDP Joins In a Deal That Seems To Assure Status Quo

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan got its first Socialist prime minister since 1948 on Wednesday night as Tomiichi Murayama, the Social Democratic Party chairman, won a dramatic vote in Parliament with the support of the Liberal Democrats.

Mr. Murayama received 261 votes in a runoff in the lower house of Parliament against 214 for a conservative candidate, former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who was backed by the multiparty coalition that had led Japan since August.

[Mr. Murayama agreed with leaders of the Liberal Democrats and a third party early Thursday to form a new cabinet by the end of the day. Agence France-Press reported from Tokyo: The three leaders met for more than 90 minutes early Thursday morning to agree on a policy platform among the parties.]

The election of a Socialist leader in business-oriented Japan left observers agape and raised questions about the new government's policies and the potential for new conflicts with the United States over trade and security issues.

Amid the political changes, the yen continued its strong run against the dollar, rising to a new high in trading Wednesday. (Page 9)

Throughout most of Japan's post-World War II history the Socialists have been a marginal force, a whipping boy for the dominant Liberal Democrats, who ridiculed as dangerously leftist its positions — most of them modified recently — such as support for North Korea and opposition to the U.S.-Japan security alliance.

Yet, in many respects, the development looked less revolutionary than a triumph for the status quo, because it marked a stinging setback for the reform movement, which is aimed at cleaning up Japanese politics and opening up the economy. The reformers, who ended the Liberal Democrats' 38-year reign last August following a series of corruption scandals, controlled the government through a shaky coalition until the resignation Saturday of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata.

Now, the reformers have lost out to the strange partnership of the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats. Although poles apart on many issues and divided by four decades of enmity, the two parties share a penchant for pork-barrel politics, which tends to favor entrenched interests such as small shopkeepers and farmers.

Mr. Murayama's victory does not mean reform is dead. Indeed, if the reformers have one big hope, it is that the marriage of convenience between the Liberal Democrats and the Socialists will arouse such voter disgust that the next election will produce an overwhelming win for pro-reform parties.

But the new Socialist-Liberal Democratic alliance could seriously delay the progress of reform. A particular fear held by many reform advocates is that the new government will undermine the landmark legislation passed this year to revise the electoral system, which is aimed at forcing politicians to appeal to voters by advancing

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Hong Kong Reform Plans Win Approval in Close Vote

Patten's Democracy Proposals Adopted Despite Some 11th-Hour Maneuvering

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Marking the end of nearly two years of bitter wrangling between Britain and China, Hong Kong's legislature on Wednesday narrowly endorsed Governor Chris Patten's plans to make elections more democratic.

Despite Beijing's vow to overturn the reforms and last-minute support by pro-China legislators for amendments aimed at substantially weakening the proposals, the Legislative Council voted, 32 to 24, to broaden the voting base for elections in 1995 and beyond.

Three Hong Kong government officials appointed to the legislature were crucial to blocking by one vote — 29 to 28 — a pro-business Liberal Party amendment that would have virtually halted Britain's last-gasp campaign to bolster democracy in the colony.

"It's being resolved by the representatives of the people of Hong Kong in this open," Mr. Patten said prior to the resolution of the debate that has divided the local

community. "It's not being decided in secret behind closed doors — and I think that is a very important step forward for Hong Kong."

The vote came after weeks of intense lobbying of independent legislators by Mr. Patten and his opponents, who agree with Beijing that Britain's policies break the spirit of earlier agreements on Hong Kong's 1997 return to China.

It also capped two years of heightened political activism throughout many once-quiet sectors of the community. Increased public debate, the formation of new political parties and lobby groups, and frequent opinion polling have accompanied Mr. Patten's arrival as Hong Kong's last governor.

However, while Mr. Patten has described the vote as "one of the most important decisions in Hong Kong's 150-year history," surveys found much community apathy and confusion about the details of electoral arrangements, which will see all members in the 60-seat assembly, chosen

See COLONY, Page 4



Belgian goalkeeper Michel Preud'homme and Saudi forward Hamzah Idrees Saeed Falatah in a tangle Wednesday during World Cup play in Washington, D.C. The 1-0 victory was the biggest upset in Saudi Arabia's soccer history.

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Saudi Arabia 1, Belgium 0

Saudi Arabia produced one of the biggest upsets of the opening round by toppling the previously unbeaten Group F favorite, Belgium.

Saeed Owaian's goal was the most spectacular thus far in the tournament, scored just five minutes into the match when he burst from an unmarked position in his own half to carve open the Belgian defense with a spectacular run and emphatic shot.

Saudi Arabia plays Sweden next in the second round; Belgium will meet either Germany or the Group D winner, probably Argentina.

"I told you we would take second place in the group, and here we are, delivering what we promised," said the Saudis' coach, Jorge Solari.

"This was not expected by many people."

Netherlands 2, Morocco 1

Dennis Bergkamp scored his first goal of the tournament and set up the winner in the 78th minute, by Bryan Roy, who had been on the field just 11 minutes, as the Netherlands advanced to a second-round game with Ireland. Morocco, which also lost its two previous games, was eliminated.

Marc Degryse took advantage of a wobbly defense and an error by goalkeeper Khalil Azmi to score in the 11th minute and Belgium held on to win the Group F match Sunday in Orlando, Florida.

Brazil Under Pressure

The Brazilians have proved themselves

to be the most talented and least passionate contenders of the first round.

But the pressures are immense, and the next game, against the United States on the Fourth of July, is one they will never be allowed to lose.

A Cut Above the Rest

Alexi Lalas of the U.S. team — if you don't recognize the name, you will his hair, orange as a blow-dried sunset — has become as famous for his defense as for his locks.

In some quarters of Los Angeles, that has led the less-endowed to visit a user-friendly hair salon.

Thursday's matches: Greece vs. Nigeria, at Foxboro, Massachusetts, 2335 GMT; Argentina vs. Bulgaria, in Dallas, 2335 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 22 and 23

Poor on the Move in China

Millions of Peasants Seek Work in Cities

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BEIJING — With his possessions bundled in plastic and hung from his shoulders and his trousers rolled up to beat the heat, 30-year-old Ren Jun drifted into Beijing last week, part of a migrant tide of 50 million peasants that is threatening to swamp China's urban landscape.

To the Communist Party leadership, they are the engine of China's inexhaustible supply of cheap labor, a floating population helping to build the country.

But they also are becoming a huge and, at times, unstable and easily exploited force on the loose, rampant on the fringes of China's overcrowded and polluted urban centers, where crime, corruption and urban unemployment already are threatening social stability.

They are easy to spot. Most large cities along China's coast have 1 million to 2 million migrants living in shantytowns, dormitories or in public spaces. At Beijing's main railroad station, a thousand migrant stories an hour pass through the green metal gates to the cavernous and unlighted hall that leads to the concrete platforms.

And vast numbers of laborers like Mr. Ren appear each morning in Beijing at an impromptu labor market, hoping local coal-mine supervisors will pick them to work.

"So far, I think it has been a quite positive development," said Professor Fan Gang, a leading economist at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. "It has helped to transfer wealth from rich to poor areas

See CHINA, Page 4

In Italy, Selective Memory

Neofascists Have a Ball on Cruise Ship Where Terrorists Murdered a U.S. Jew

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — Fund-raisers come in various forms: \$1,000-a-plate dinners, celebrity auctions, sales of hats and balloons and T-shirts.

But it takes a strange soul to charter the Achille Lauro, the boat from which an American Jewish hostage was once pushed to his death by Palestinian hijackers, for a fund-raising cruise on behalf of neofascists.

That, however, is what the Italian National Alliance party, part of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's governing coalition, has done, even as it seeks to distance itself from its Fascist roots with talk of political overtures to Israel and maybe even a visit there by its leader, Gianfranco Fini.

And so, off Sicily on Wednesday, on the third day of the cruise, more than 600 fare-paying passengers, including Mr. Fini himself, pursued what Italian news reports and people on board depicted as a frolic of gambling, disco-dancing, swimming, sun-

bathing and televised, big-screen World Cup soccer aboard the Achille Lauro. Nowhere did the organizers, or the news reports, mention the name of Leon Klinghoffer, the 69-year-old American who was shoved overboard in a wheelchair when the cruise liner was hijacked by Palestinian terrorists in October 1985.

To some, it might seem surprising that the vessel's name was not changed after the ordeal at sea that made it synonymous with terrorism's worst excesses.

And to others it might seem odd that the National Alliance, built around the neofascist Italian Social Movement founded by Mussolini's supporters after World War II, should choose a ship whose name evokes the anti-Semitism that Mr. Fini seeks to disavow.

"It simply didn't seem to occur to anybody," said one neofascist supporter, who spoke in return for anonymity.

"Yes, unfortunately, it's the same Achille Lauro as the one on which the ugly deed was committed," said Salvatore Sotile, a National Alliance spokesman.

The coincidence had been unfortunate, Mr. Fini acknowledged in a broadcast interview before the 12-day cruise began, but he continued: "No offense is intended."

Thus, on June 27, the Achille Lauro set sail from Genoa for a voyage that, Mr. Fini said, "shows that the right is modern, even in its mentality."

Well, sort of.

From Genoa, the Achille Lauro headed

See SHIP, Page 4

Kiosk

Chunnel Delays Passenger Service

PARIS (Reuters) — The start of passenger rail services through the Channel Tunnel will be delayed until at least late September after the operators hit snags switching the trains from mainland European tracks to British lines.

An official at the French state railroad SNCF, which will run the Eurostar service with its British and Belgian counterparts, said limited passenger services would start on the last Sunday of September at the earliest.

Services, for selected passengers only, had been due to start on Friday with a full service by the autumn.

Eastern Germany's former Communists have gained a new credibility. Page 2.

Germany hinted it was ready to compromise on EU deadlock. Page 2.

The U.S. government wants to avoid an all-out ban on cigarettes. Page 3.

Handprints on the wall of a Rwanda church reveal the terror of Tutsis. Page 4.

Book Review Page 5.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down	Up
2,59	0.54%
3,667.25	111.97

The Dollar	Wed. close	Previous close
D.M.	1.587	1.5785
Pound	1.5158	1.5525
Yen	98.78	99.935
FF	5.4415	5.4105



RESCUE AT SEA — U.S. Coast Guardsmen transferring an infant while aiding another boatload of Haitian refugees. The U.S. will reopen Guantanamo naval base to Haitians who await processing for asylum. Page 3.

Arafat Arranges Return to Gaza This Weekend

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In a surprise move, Yasser Arafat has informed Israel that he wants to begin his historic return to the Gaza Strip and Jericho in a few days, Palestinian and Israeli officials said Wednesday.

Nabil Shaath, the chief PLO negotiator with Israel, said in Cairo that he had informed Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel of Mr. Arafat's plans.

"I can confirm the fact that the chairman will be coming on Saturday," Mr. Rabin's spokesman, Oded Ben-Ami, told Reuters.

Mr. Arafat is scheduled to visit President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in Cairo on Friday. He is expected to travel to the Rafah border crossing into the Gaza Strip. Egyptian officials said a bullet-proof car to carry Mr. Arafat into Gaza was being moved to El Ariz, near the border, for the arrival.

In Israel, the announcement triggered rightist calls for mass demonstrations against Mr. Arafat, who has been threatened with assassination by some Jewish militants.

Mr. Arafat's decision came as a surprise because Mr. Shaath and other Palestinian officials had declared recently that he would not arrive until July, at the earliest, due to dissatisfaction over the lack of financial contributions from the international community.

They also had said that Mr. Arafat

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مكتبة الأصل

New Credibility for East Germany's Ex-Communists

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Since the success at the polls that former East German Communists enjoyed this month, new attention is being focused on party leaders and their agenda.

The party is a mixture of old Communists and young punks with spiked hair, unreconstructed Stalinists and reform-minded democrats, earnest politicians and clandestine activists. They do not always get along well, but they have managed to present a united front and they show surprising strength at the polls.

In elections two weeks ago for local offices and for seats in the European Parliament, the former Communists exceeded all predictions, emerging as the strongest party in several eastern cities and taking 40 percent of the vote in East Berlin. And on Sunday, they won their biggest victory since unification when one of their number, Horst-Dieter Brachwig, was elected mayor of Hoyerswerda.

With 130,000 disciplined members, the Democratic Socialists are by far the largest party in Eastern Germany. More than 90

percent belonged to the East German Communist Party, and a number were secret police officers or informers.

When Communist rule collapsed in 1990, party members considered abolishing the party and founding a new one. But they decided simply to change the name, a move that encouraged many old members to remain in the ranks.

The party's leading figure, Gregor Gysi, an energetic and sharp-tongued member of Parliament, is one important reason for its success. An excellent speaker and favorite guest on television talk shows, Mr. Gysi is a deft critic of capitalism and a persuasive defender of the view that not everything in East Germany was so bad.

A member of the party since 1967, Mr. Gysi says he and other Communists "should have done more" to reform the East German system after the emergence of Mikhail S. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, but he avoids condemning the Communist government that ruled East Germany.

From 1990 to 1992, Mr. Gysi was chairman

of the Democratic Socialists. His successor is Lothar Bisky, 52, another longtime Communist Party member, who says he is "between a left-wing Social Democrat and a reform Communist."

Hard-liners in the party have formed a shadowy faction called the Communist Platform, which is said to have 20,000 members. According to a report by the federal police, the Communist Platform advocates a "clear Marxist-Leninist strategy" and is committed to "resistance against capitalist society" and "revolutionary violence as a political tool."

"I'm glad the Communist Platform exists," Mr. Bisky said in a recent interview. "It is very active and is an important force. The Communist Platform has contributed many good perspectives."

But Democratic Socialists who serve on city and town councils have won a reputation as nonsectarian activists who work hard to resolve local problems. Their example has persuaded many people in Eastern Germany that the party is a positive force that has much to contribute to the region's development.

"Our goal is not the revolutionary overthrow of the democratic parliamentary order and the building of some kind of dictatorship, but rather the true democratization of Germany," a party handbook asserts.

But there are many skeptics. "For me, the Democratic Socialists are a party that only pretends to be democratic," said Georg Diederich, a sharp critic of the East German government, who served from 1990 to 1992 as interior minister of the eastern state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

Party leaders like Mr. Gysi strenuously deny such charges.

"I accept the political freedom, the legal order and the democratic possibilities that this system offers," Mr. Gysi said. "But I also maintain that people in East Germany have lost important rights, and that in this society there is much social injustice and much that needs to be fundamentally changed. We are not facing the global social, ecological and cultural challenges that confront us. So for me there are still very good reasons to be anti-capitalist."

WORLD BRIEFS

Court Sides With Greece on Embargo

ATHENS (AP) — Greece won the first round Wednesday at the European Court of Justice to maintain a trade embargo against the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

The European Commission asked the court in Luxembourg for a restraining order that would have forced Greece to lift the embargo during deliberations. European Union sources said the court refused, ruling that the commission failed to prove harm to a member state.

Athens banned the shipment of all goods except food and medicine to its landlocked neighbor, claiming that Macedonia has usurped an ancient name and has designs on the Greek province of the same name.

Attackers in Algiers Disrupt Protest

ALGIERS (AP) — Explosions and gunfire Wednesday scattered a protest march headed by a group opposed to both the government and a Muslim fundamentalist insurgency. Security forces said 64 people were wounded.

Officials said two of the victims were in grave condition after the attack, blamed by witnesses on a lone attacker who threw two bombs or grenades into the crowd as many of the 15,000 protesters stampeded for cover. The attacker fled.

The demonstration continued between two main downtown squares as protesters vowed not to be dissuaded by violence. There was no claim of responsibility for the bombings, but the government blamed it on the fundamentalist militants waging an insurgency that has left 4,000 dead.

Police Scatter South Korean Strikers

SEOUL (AP) — Thousands of police using bulldozers and tear gas stormed sites in two cities of South Korea early Wednesday in a show of force against illegal work stoppages.

Walls and barricades were cast aside at Kumho & Co. in Kwangju, 250 kilometers (156 miles) south of Seoul, to disperse 1,500 striking workers.

In Taegu, 210 kilometers southeast of Seoul, about 3,000 police in riot gear stormed Daewoo Automotive Components Ltd. and removed about 300 striking workers.

Bangladesh in Turmoil Over Author

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — The police cordoned off central Dhaka on Wednesday to prevent Muslim fundamentalists from clashing with supporters of an author who faces death threats for having suggested changes in Islamic laws.

More than 200 people have been injured in street skirmishes during the last three days. The extremists want Taslima Nasrin to be hanged for her comments about the holy book, the Koran. The government has threatened to punish fundamentalists who began offering a bounty to anyone who killed the writer.

At least 10,000 police and paramilitary troops fanned out across the capital during a nationwide strike called by Muslim fundamentalists. Secular political parties and students have vowed to resist the Muslims.

TRAVEL UPDATE

China Sets Up Funds to Aid Tourists

BEIJING (APF) — China's leading tourist body has ordered all travel agencies to set up special funds to compensate foreign and domestic tourists for losses caused by poor management, the China Daily said Wednesday.

The China National Tourism Administration said the directive was aimed at protecting tourists and upgrading standards. The 285 agents offering first-class services — recruiting and arranging foreign tour groups — must each set up compensation funds of 600,000 yuan (\$69,000), the tourism administration said. Second-class agents hosting foreign visitors must establish a 300,000 yuan fund, while third-class operators handling domestic tourists need deposits of 100,000 yuan.

Major U.S. airlines have put the July 4th weekend on sale for travelers who want to fly between Saturday night and Monday within the continental United States. From 6 P.M. Saturday to midnight Monday, round-trip tickets will cost \$99 for flights of less than 500 miles (800 kilometers), \$129 for flights up to 1,000 miles and \$149 for the longest flights. (AP)

Swissair will resume flights to Lebanon in September after an 11-year break because of the civil war, the airline said Wednesday in Zurich. It said there would be two flights a week between Zurich and Beirut. (AP)

Simpson in Better Spirits, Is Off 'Suicide Watch'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson, in jail facing double murder charges, was taken off a special "suicide watch" on Wednesday, an official said.

Sheriff Sherman Block of Los Angeles County said Mr. Simpson's suicide watch was ended on the advice of his psychiatrist, who said the former football player was in much better spirits and it was no longer feared that he might try to kill himself.

On Tuesday, hours after lawyers wrangled in court over sharing evidence, detectives combed Mr. Simpson's estate for clues in the slayings of his former wife and a male friend.

The police on Tuesday barricaded the street around the mansion in the Brentwood neighborhood as investigators searched its shrubbery with dogs and a metal detector. A black Bentley was towed from the estate, and the police left with at least two brown paper bags of evidence and a shovel.

Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark and David Cohn, another prosecutor, were at the site, but neither they nor the police would say what evidence was being sought.

Mr. Simpson, 46, has pleaded not guilty to the June 12 slayings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and her friend Ronald Goldman, 25. He has been jailed without bond since June 17.

Both sides go back to court on Thursday for a preliminary hearing where a judge will determine if there is enough evidence to put Mr. Simpson on trial. Miss Clark said Tuesday that it could take as long as a week to present the evidence that has been compiled against him in the preliminary hearing.

The prediction suggests that the prosecution will not hold back in making its case to judge that Mr. Simpson should be bound over for trial.

Prosecutors have evidently decided that in the public opinion battle that underlies the case it is critical to make as strong a case as possible.

A Los Angeles Times poll published Tuesday showed that people who are sympathetic to Mr. Simpson outnumber those who say they are not, 48 percent to 41 percent.

(Reuters, AP, WP, NYT)

Shells Pour On Aden in New Drive

Reuters

ADEN, Yemen — Northern Yemeni forces made a fresh attempt to take the southern stronghold of Aden on Wednesday, triggering fierce battles on the outskirts of the port city, according to a statement from the defenders.

Witnesses said the artillery bombardment left the building ablaze that housed the Foreign Ministry. They said rockets and shells had poured down on residential areas during the night, killing more than a dozen persons.

Southern officials said northern tanks were rolling toward the outskirts of the city, apparently massing for another attempt to smash through the defenses.

A southern military statement said northern forces and warplanes launched several attacks on strategic installations, including the oil refinery, power station and water plant.

Northern forces have encircled Aden for more than three weeks, shelling the city of some 400,000 almost daily.

The latest southern statement said many had been killed and wounded by the shelling but no figures were given. Other southern officials said more than 300 people were killed and hundreds more were wounded in Aden in the past week.

The southern vice president, Abdel Rahman Jifri, said Wednesday that northern tanks were attacking west and northwest of the city while other forces were approaching Aden from the north.



LONELY TRAVELERS — Two backpackers had Victoria Station in London largely to themselves Wednesday as a one-day strike by signal workers over pay and privatization halted trains for many thousands of commuters and others.

Tapie, Back on Carpet and Hauled Off

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — As a police operation, it went perfectly. Undercover agents ensconced in a nearby hotel monitored the suspect's home for three days until, shortly after dawn Wednesday, the police woke him up, bundled him into a car and, amid flashing lights and wailing sirens, hauled him before a judge.

But when it comes to Bernard Tapie, a flamboyant French businessman and leftist politician, nothing is in fact that simple. The police were acting on court orders, but for many French his detention was just another example of the political

establishment's vendetta against him.

This time, the police acted barely 12 hours after the National Assembly had lifted Mr. Tapie's parliamentary immunity so that he could answer charges of fraud and tax evasion in two cases involving his luxury yacht, Phocée. After appearing before Judge Eva Joly, he was then released.

But his legal troubles go further. He also faces charges of defaming a judge and of one-upping funds from one of his companies, while his soccer team, Olympique de Marseille, was demoted in a match-rigging scandal. He was even charged Wednesday with insulting the police who came to arrest him.

So far, though, his court battles have done nothing to hurt his popularity. Now 51 years old, his political group won 12 percent of French votes in elections for the European Parliament this month. He is also a favorite to become the next mayor of Marseille and he may even run for president in 1995.

The reason that many mainstream politicians of both left and right disapprove of him is the very reason for his growing following — that he is a self-made man and political outsider, someone whose blunt language and personal charisma appeals to many young and working-class French.

The son of a plumber who was brought up in a rough Paris suburb and worked as a salesman and pop singer before discovering he had a talent for business, his style seems all the more out of place in a political world peopled by highly educated technocrats and machine politicians.

His enemies call him a populist and demagogue as well as a crook, pointing most recently to his proposal that unemployment — which affects one in four young French — be simply declared illegal. Yet he seems to flourish on epithets, apparently convinced that attacks by the political elite merely feed support for him.

"They can't insult two and a half million people," Mr. Tapie said Tuesday, referring to those who voted for his Radical Movement of the Left ticket on June 12. He was nonetheless stripped of his parliamentary immunity in two votes — 465 to 10 and 462 to 10 — in the conservative-dominated Assembly.

Judicial sources said that Judge Joly acted quickly after these votes for fear that Mr. Tapie might leave the country until he acquires fresh immunity from prosecution when the newly elected European Parliament meets July 19. The court impounded his passport and barred him from leaving France for three weeks.

The case being investigated by Judge Joly stems from the charge that he evaded taxes by registering the Phocée as a merchant vessel owned by one of his companies and then also used it as his personal yacht.

Mr. Tapie responded furiously to the police raid on his Left Bank mansion at 6.05 A.M., reportedly pouring abuse on the officers to the point that he was briefly handcuffed.

"He was treated like a street urchin or a terrorist," said Jean-François Hory, the president of Mr. Tapie's Radical Movement of the Left. "This is absolutely scandalous," complained Noëlle Bellone, who heads one of Mr. Tapie's companies. "I don't dispute the judicial process, but there are proper ways of treating people."

But France's interior minister, Charles Pasqua, said the police were merely carrying out the judge's orders. "There were noises, name-calling, a little rebellion," he added. "One had to expect some outrage."

Theft at Acropolis Charged

Reuters

ATHENS — A Spanish tourist was arrested on Wednesday and accused of trying to steal a piece of marble from the Acropolis monument.

U.S., Russia and EU Finish Map to Split Bosnia

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States, Russia and the European Union have agreed on a map for the division of Bosnia designed to end the war in the former Yugoslav republic, a spokeswoman for the French Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The map, the fruit of several months of consultation with the warring factions, is to be formally approved by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev of Russia and European Union ministers in Geneva on July 5.

No details were immediately available of the map, the latest in a series of diplomatic attempts to draw lines through the ethnic confusion of Bosnia, but it is known to offer 51 percent of the territory to a federation of Bosnian Muslims and Croats and 49 percent to the Bosnian Serbs.

"This plan amounts to a last chance to end the war," the spokeswoman said. "French troops in the United Nations peacekeeping force will not spend another winter in Bosnia like the last one."

France, like other Western nations, has grown deeply impatient with the bloodshed in Bosnia and is determined to with-

draw at least part of its contingent if the warring parties shun the latest plan.

The spokeswoman said that U.S., Russian and European diplomats had also agreed on a series of responses and punishments designed to focus the minds of Serbs and Muslims very keenly on the consequences of pursuing the war.

Western officials said the broad plan was that if Serbs accepted the map and the Muslim-led Bosnian government rejected it, an international trade embargo on Serbia might be eased. But if the Bosnian government said yes and the Serbs no, the arms embargo on Bosnia might be lifted.

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THE AMERICAS / COMPROMISE ON NICOTINE?

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Legal Fund is Open to Lobbyists

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, have established a defense fund to help them pay legal fees for the Whitewater investigation and the Paula Corbin Jones lawsuit that could run as high as \$2 million annually.

The fund will not accept contributions from corporations, labor unions, political action committees or other organizations. The donations and outlays will be reported twice yearly. But in a recognition of the fact that lobbyists constitute a large source of fund-raising, Mr. Clinton will accept contributions of up to \$1,000 annually from the Washington lobbyists whose activities he decried during the campaign and since taking office.

Mr. Clinton's advisers had initially considered a contribution limit of \$500 but decided to opt for the higher figure and pointed to that amount as the cap placed on campaign contributions.

"The model we were following is the campaign contribution law which allows individual contributions," a senior official said Tuesday, explaining the decision not to prohibit contributions by lobbyists. "We didn't feel we should bar individuals who choose to give money of their own accord on a voluntary basis."

The official also pointed to the "impossibility of policing" a prohibition on lobbyist contributions because of the practical difficulty of identifying lobbyists.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said the Clintons decided to establish the fund because "it's in the best interest of the country and the president" to have the large legal bills paid, and the Clintons could not afford it on his \$200,000 salary.

In a statement, the chairman of the fund, Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh and former Attorney General Nicholas B. Katzenbach, said: "No previous president has had to face the enormous personal legal expenses confronting President Clinton. Whatever the merits or motivations of these proceedings, we believe it is in the public interest to assist the president in meeting a financial burden that could otherwise distract him from performing his public responsibilities."

Panetta Cites Baker as His Role Model

WASHINGTON — Leon E. Panetta said he has "full authority" as the new chief of staff to carry out changes in people and policies in the White House, leaving a White House staff fearful that the changes might involve them.

Responding to the anxiety those remarks created within the White House, Mr. Panetta and others made the point Tuesday that while changes were coming, no individual was currently in jeopardy, including the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.

The efforts on behalf of Ms. Myers following some lukewarm comments by Mr. Panetta on Monday night illustrate the difficult path ahead for the new chief of staff — keeping the White House focused even as its occupants' jobs are debated and its policies examined.

Mr. Panetta on Tuesday signaled the type of chief of staff he intends to be — naming as a role model James A. Baker 3d. Mr. Panetta was referring to Mr. Baker's first tenure in that job, as President Ronald Reagan's first chief of staff, but not Mr. Baker's second tenure in the post, the final months of the Bush administration when he was brought in to rescue President George Bush's sinking presidency.

Mr. Baker, Mr. Panetta said, "had the full trust and confidence of the president and he ran a tight ship."

Mr. Baker also had a president who allowed himself to be highly managed, something Mr. Clinton has shown no sign of emulating. In addition, Mr. Baker worked to control advice that reached Mr. Reagan, forcing most of it to flow through him. Mr. Clinton has a wealth of outside advisers, friends, political consultants and others. The same is true of Mrs. Clinton.

Mr. Panetta, director of the Office of Management and Budget, was named by Mr. Clinton on Monday in a major White House reorganization aimed at improving its chaotic operations.

Quote/Unquote

J. Marshall Coleman, a former Virginia attorney general and now an independent for the Senate from that state, during a televised debate with the other candidates, including Oliver L. North, the former national security adviser in the Reagan administration who was involved in the Iran-contra affair: "I think ethics are an issue. This is an issue the people of Virginia need to resolve. I do not think the person to my left is someone we ought to vote for to be in the Senate. He has not set the kind of example we want to set for our young people."

Mr. North, in reply: "Oh come on. From a guy who has changed his position more often than anybody I know, you ought to get whiplash."

Away From Politics

• Predictions of solar ultraviolet radiation levels will be included in daily weather forecasts in 58 cities under a U.S. government experimental program. The program, conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency, will give an outlook for the next day's levels to help people guard against overexposure.

• Mail delivery has worsened in virtually every section of the United States instead of rebounding as expected after a dismal performance last winter, postal officials acknowledge. They had hoped for a 95 percent on-time rate after reorganizing the Postal Service, but new spring quarter figures show only 82 percent.

• Scientists working for Exxon contended in a federal court in Anchorage, Alaska, that except for a few tiny pools of oil, Prince William Sound and surrounding marine areas have largely recovered from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

• Police Chief Willie Williams of Los Angeles has upheld the firing of Timothy Wind, one of the four policemen charged with beating Rodney King, despite a recommendation that the officer, who was never convicted of wrongdoing, be reinstated.

• Part of the new federal gun control law has been struck down by a judge in Tucson, Arizona, who said it was unconstitutional for the government to require local police to check the backgrounds of potential handgun buyers.

Federal Agency Maneuvers to Avoid a Ban on Cigarettes

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although the Food and Drug Administration may eventually declare nicotine a drug, the head of the agency, Dr. David A. Kessler, says he hopes to avoid the ban on cigarettes that industry executives have said they fear he is seeking, and that agency law itself might force him to impose.

Leaders on all sides in the tobacco battle, from Dr. Kessler to some industry executives, including congressional proponents and opponents, now privately agree that when the agency reaches a conclusion, Dr. Kessler suggests, Congress, the industry and the agency could come up with alternatives that could be put into law, to avoid the stricter regulation that might be required by the inflexible agency law.

All sides say that the end point should not be to destroy the tobacco industry or force the country's 45 million smokers to get their cigarettes on the black market.

Dr. Kessler has said he does not

want to ban cigarettes, a sentiment echoed by Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment and an opponent of smoking.

What most do agree on is that regulation should include attempts to dissuade teenagers from starting to smoke and to make it easier for smokers to quit.

At least one tobacco company executive has agreed to a meeting with Mr. Waxman to discuss possible regulation.

In a telephone interview after his recent testimony in Congress, Dr. Kessler explained his views.

For now, he said, he is defining the issue narrowly: Can nicotine be considered a drug under agency law?

Five months ago, in a letter responding to anti-smoking groups that had petitioned him for action, Dr. Kessler

said that the agency would be willing to consider the nicotine in cigarettes to be an addictive drug, and to take regulatory action against tobacco companies.

In 1977, anti-smoking groups had filed a similar petition, but because the agency did not have extensive evidence of the addictive properties of nicotine or a detailed picture of how nicotine acts in the brain and body, it was not in a position to contradict the industry's contention that it sold cigarettes for pleasure, not to addict people.

Until the company documents came to light, the agency never expected to have evidence that tobacco companies considered the question of addiction.

In the case of at least a few tobacco officials, the documents show them saying frankly that the product they sell is addictive.

Dr. Kessler said that regulation might focus on prevention. One possibility that had been suggested to him,

he said, was setting a target: for instance, that five years after the enactment of a law, the number of teenagers starting to smoke must have dropped by some percentage.

If it has not, then methods of restricting sales and advertising to teenagers might go into effect.

Other suggestions, he said, include the following:

• Restricting cigarette sales, much as alcohol is restricted now in some states, to state stores, or perhaps to pharmacies.

• Labeling cigarettes with the actual amounts of tar and nicotine that smokers are likely to get, so smokers could choose safer or less nicotine cigarettes.

Current labels, experts say, do not tell consumers what they need to know to make this choice.

• Restricting cigarette advertising to avoid the effect, intentional or unintentional, of encouraging children to smoke.



ROOT OF THE PROBLEM — Jess Bolden sitting on a tree that fell across the yard of his home in Huntsville, Alabama, after a storm uprooted it this week. The tree roots lifted the back of his automobile up to the top of the carport.

California Weighs Paddling for Vandalism

By Eric Bailey
Los Angeles Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Prodigious by growing public dismay over graffiti, a key committee in California's state legislature has approved a bill allowing juvenile court judges to punish youthful taggers by ordering they be whacked up to 10 times with a wooden paddle.

If enacted, the measure would reinstitute court-ordered corporal punishment in the United States for the first time in more than four decades, legal scholars say.

The Assembly Public Safety Committee voted Tuesday, 4 to 1, for the bill proposed by Assemblyman Mickey Conroy, an Orange County Republican, who was inspired by the caning in Singapore of an American teenager, Michael P. Fay, for spray-painting cars.

The bill would allow a judge to order a parent to deliver 4 to 10 strokes with a wooden paddle in the courtroom. If the parent declined or the judge found the

spanking unsatisfactory, a bailiff would do the paddling. The paddle would be three-quarters of an inch thick, 18 inches long by 6 inches wide, with a 6-inch handle.

In addition, the bill would require that the names of juvenile offenders who get the paddle be made public, a tactic designed to heighten humiliation and act as a deterrent.

Mr. Conroy's measure appeared to face long odds in the Public Safety Committee, historically a graveyard for Republican crime bills. But two Democrats joined with two Republicans to push the legislation forward.

It must survive another committee hearing and an Assembly floor vote, where the speaker, Willie Brown, has vowed to defeat the bill. Governor Pete Wilson has not taken a stand on the issue.

The committee endorsed the measure despite vocal opposition from the American Civil Liberties Union and other foes, who questioned the measure's constitu-

tionality and effectiveness while calling Mr. Conroy's effort election-year posturing.

"The beating of offenders as a form of punishment runs contrary to the fundamental notions of decency in our justice system," said Francisco Lobato, ACLU legislative director. "It's really not the way to solve the issue. State sponsored violence is not an answer or a solution. I think it's a horrible idea."

Kathy Dreyfuss, legislative advocate for California Attorneys for Criminal Justice, described the bill as "court-sanctioned child abuse."

Mr. Conroy, however, portrayed his legislation as a firm way to steer errant youths away from destructive, gang-related activities. He also cited the high cost of graffiti cleanup and paraded a half dozen experts before the committee to provide testimony about the violent intentions gang members sometimes express through graffiti.

U.S. Revokes Haitian Visas as Exodus Continues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In an attempt to further isolate Haiti and its military rulers, the Clinton administration on Wednesday revoked the visas of most Haitians hoping to travel to the United States.

The United States also reopened its Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba to the flood of Haitians seeking political asylum.

The visa revocations apply to all but a small number of Haitians with special status. Visas of those already in the United States will not be revoked, but their applications to remain will be addressed case by case, officials said.

President Bill Clinton banned commercial air traffic between the United States and Haiti late last week.

The Clinton administration previously had frozen Haitian assets in U.S. banks and blocked transfers of funds.

Officials opened Guantanamo on Tuesday evening after thousands of Haitians were plucked from boats by Coast Guard cutters during five chaotic days.

The 2,806 fleeing Haitians intercepted since Friday eclipsed the number intercepted during all of 1993.

The new wave of migrants were lured to sea by Mr. Clinton's decision to give fleeing Haitians a chance to apply for political asylum for the first time since President George Bush halted the practice in 1992.

On Tuesday, Mr. Clinton urged Haitians to remain at home, but White House officials said they had little confidence that the numbers would subside.

The Bush administration used the Guantanamo Bay base in eastern Cuba as a refugee center in 1991 and 1992.

Haiti's exiled, elected presi-

dent, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, has refused requests to urge Haitians to stay home.

Administration officials pressed Father Aristide to make such appeals on broadcasts on a U.S.-funded radio station scheduled to begin operations next week.

U.S. Public Opinion Shifts

While most Americans have been opposed to sending U.S. troops to restore democratic

government in Haiti, support for the idea may be growing now, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll, The Washington Post reported.

The poll shows a large majority of Americans question whether U.S. vital interests are at stake, but 45 percent of those interviewed favored military intervention by the United States and its allies to topple Haiti's military regime, compared with 36 percent a month ago.

(AP, WP)

Deadlock Bodes Ill For Health Care Bill

By Michael Weisskopf
and Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of one of the five congressional committees with jurisdiction over health care reform has conceded that his committee was hopelessly deadlocked and unlikely to pass a bill.

"At this point, it would be counterproductive to convene the committee, call up legislation and consume an enormous amount of time and resources without any assurance of success," the House Energy and Commerce Committee chairman, John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, wrote in a letter to the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington.

The Energy and Commerce Committee founded largely on what has become the central issue in Congress's effort to pass health legislation: Who would pay for insurance that would cover all Americans.

That issue was still in play in the Senate, where the Finance Committee appeared headed toward a compromise that would use incentives to persuade employers to buy insurance for workers. If near-universal coverage had not been achieved by a certain date, mandatory payments would be considered.

With comprehensive bills already approved by one committee in the House — the Education and Labor Committee — and by the Labor and Human Resources Committee in the Senate, health care legislation is almost guaranteed a vote on the floor of each chamber. Those bills include employer mandates as a principal financing mechanism.

The House Ways and Means Committee, the fifth committee dealing with health legislation, neared completion of work on a similar bill Tuesday night. The committee cleared a roadblock by approving a compromise measure that would delay imposition of cost controls if

health spending exceeds certain targets.

But in many ways, Mr. Dingell's committee and the Senate Finance Committee are the most representative of the membership of both chambers, and are seen as bellwethers of what is likely to pass congressional muster.

Committee chairmen have set the July 4 recess as the deadline to finish their work. Once all the committees have reported out their versions of legislation, the leadership in both chambers hopes to blend them into bills for floor debate and votes by the full House and Senate.

While the failure of the House Energy and Commerce will not prevent the House from taking up health care legislation, it indicates the difficulty of agreement on any measure.

Bank Executive Freed in Mexico By Kidnappers

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Alfredo Harp Helin, a banking executive who is one of Mexico's richest men, has been set free by kidnappers who held him hostage for more than 100 days.

Mr. Harp was released in southern Mexico City on Tuesday, five days after his family had agreed to pay a ransom thought to be \$30 million.

Mr. Harp, chairman of Banamex-Accival, Mexico's largest financial group, was kidnapped on March 14 while on his way to work.

His seizure, which followed a peasant uprising in southern Mexico and preceded by only a few days the assassination of ruling party presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, sent Mexico financial markets plummeting as investors worried about the country's stability.

William Morgan, Astronomer, Dies at 88

New York Times Service

William Wilson Morgan, 88, the astronomer who discovered the spiral structure of the Milky Way galaxy, died of a heart attack Tuesday at home in Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

Mr. Morgan was an emeritus professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago and former director of its Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, a town in southern Wisconsin.

A specialist in astronomical morphology — research into the structures of stellar populations — Mr. Morgan was considered one of the leading astronomers of his century.

He devised classification systems for the brightness of stars, developed a system to deter-

mine distances to remote stars more accurately and demonstrated the existence of super-giant galaxies.

His investigations of starlight and the distances and arrangement of stars led to the discovery that gained him wide recognition in science. After years of observations and analysis, he discovered the broad pattern in which the interstellar gas and billions of stars of the Milky Way are arranged.

Because the solar system is part of the Milky Way, astronomers cannot view it from outside and so had been unable to get a clear understanding of its shape. He identified segments of two spiral arms similar to those observed in the Andromeda

Nebula, and also a probable third arm.

William A. Henry 3d, 44, drama critic and senior writer for Time magazine and winner of a Pulitzer Prize for criticism, died of a heart attack Tuesday in London.

Ma'moun Shihawy, 80, who wrote songs for the greatest singers in Arabic of his generation, died Monday after a two-week bout with pneumonia.

Henry Heydenryk Jr., 89, patriarch of the American branch of the House of Heydenryk, one of the world's oldest makers of fine picture frames, died of a heart attack Thursday in Mystic, Connecticut. His strong

views on how to frame and hang a picture are still widely considered authoritative.

Jack Harkness, 75, a British grower and breeder of roses and an author, died on June 18. He lived in Southwold, England. In his long career, he introduced roses with names that were sometimes romantic, like "Compassion," sometimes exotic, like "Tigris" and sometimes aristocratic, like "Mountbatten."

Joan Haslip, 62, a British author known for her biographies of Marie Antoinette, Empress Elizabeth of Austria and other female bluebloods in history, died June 19 in Bellsguard, outside Florence.

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Walls Reveal Terror In Rwanda Church

Bloody Handprints of Tutsi

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

SHANGI, Rwanda — In some rooms at the Roman Catholic Church compound here, the bloody handprints are relatively sparse and low along the walls. In other rooms they are bunched together and run in pyramid pattern to the ceilings. In a few small rooms, a desultory effort was made to scrub away the prints, leaving behind a windshield-wiper smear of blotchy brown on the once whitewashed walls. In the communal toilet, one victim's blood is now congealed on the toilet seat and wash basin.

The handprints — of adults and children — are the most gruesome evidence of what people here say was the massacre by Hutu militia troops on April 18 of hundreds of members of the minority Tutsi tribe who had taken refuge at Shangi's small church compound.

Most residents of the settlement, 30 kilometers down a dusty road from the provincial center, refuse to talk in person about what happened.

But the prints and other evidence suggest one of the ugliest massacres in Rwanda since April 1994. In Hutu government troops and gangs began slaughtering Tutsis and a dormant civil war was rekindled.

No one seems to know with precision — or is willing to say — how many Tutsis were shot, hacked or beaten to death here on that April day. The bodies have been disposed of, and no one is looking for their remains.

The 15 Franciscan nuns who still live in the compound, all Rwandans, acknowledge they know what happened, but they refuse to give visitors more than their gross estimate of the number of dead: They say as many as 4,000 Tutsis died in the massacre of Shangi.

Bishop Thadee Ntshungirwa of the local diocese said that up to half of the region's Tutsi population of 55,000 has died in the blood lust; included among them were most of the 80 priests who have been killed throughout the country since the rampage began.

Only 8,000 of the diocese's surviving Tutsis are accounted for in a nearby refugee camp, the bishop said. But he expressed hope that many others had escaped to Zaire or are still hiding in the bush or were given shelter by Hutu friends at the risk of their lives.

At the church compound here, Hutus dug a gaping hole in the outside brick wall of the largest building during their April assault, giving them access to the Tutsi refugees within who had trusted in the church tradition of providing sanctuary in troubled times.

The smaller of its two rooms is bullet-pocked, and the plaster of one wall was blown off by a hand grenade, uncovering the brick below. But most of the killing seems to have been done by machete, the Hutus' preferred weapon.

On the wall of another room, the pattern of bloody handprints visible from floor to ceiling — a virtual diagram of how desperate Tutsis stood on each other's shoulders in a vain effort to reach the ceiling crawl spaces and roof to hide from their Hutu killers.

Similar handprint patterns — and dislodged ceiling tiles — also are visible in two dozen smaller rooms that were once the quarters of priests and seminarians.

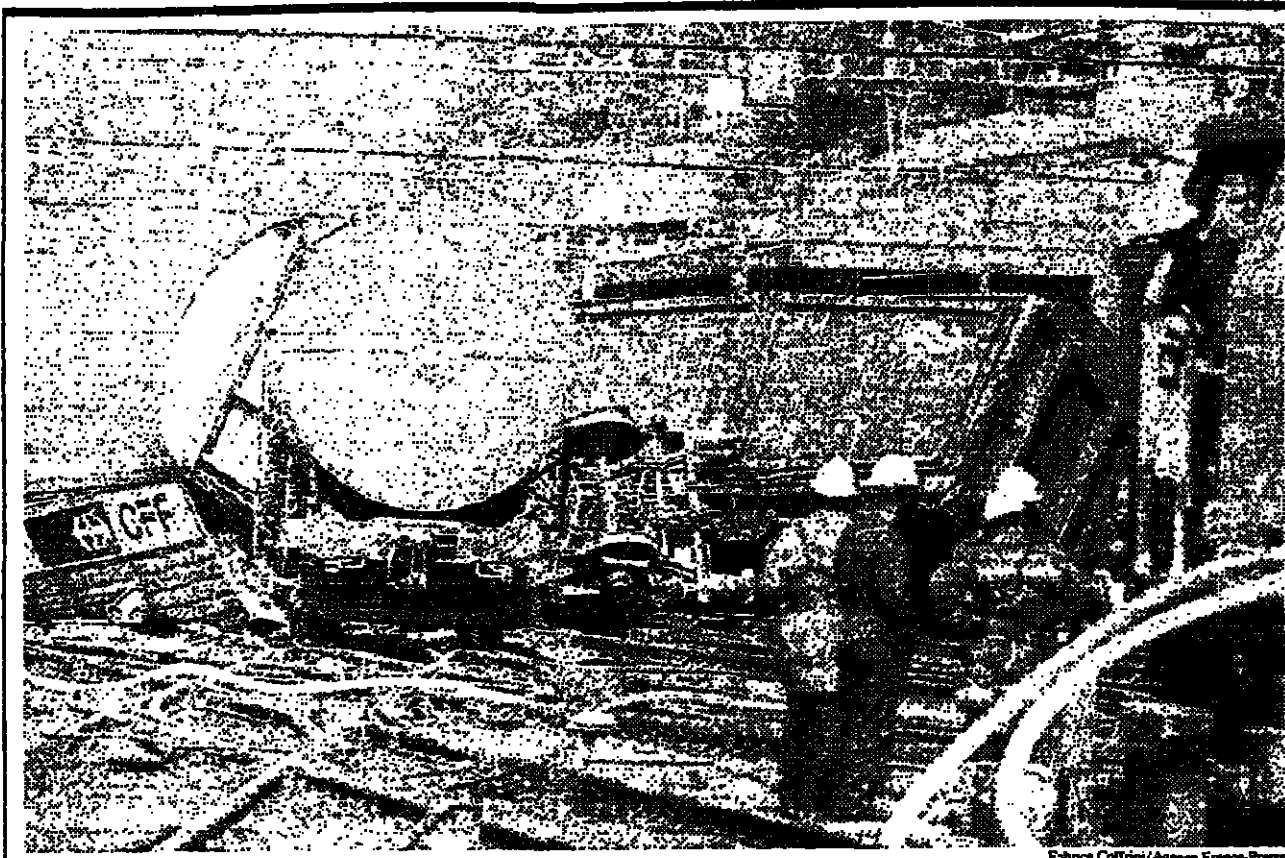
In the compound outside, two suspect depressions in the ground suggest that some bodies might have been interred there, but the climate of fear here is still so keen that no one seems willing to investigate.

An eight-man patrol of the United Nations-backed French intervention force in Rwanda arrived here Tuesday as part of its effort to protect civilians and ensure delivery of aid.

The nuns seemed reassured, but worry still about what will happen if the French leave at the end of July, as their operational timetable calls for.

At his hilltop residence in Cyangugu, Bishop Ntshungirwa recounted how he had been powerless to prevent the murder by Hutus of three Tutsi priests among five clerics he had sought to accompany to safety outside the country.

Noting the violence on the continent from Somalia in East Africa to Liberia in the west, the bishop was not enthusiastic about suggestions that African troops may replace the French as a protective force at the end of next month.



SWISS CRASH — Firemen with gas masks inspecting derailed cars of a train in the Lausanne, Switzerland, station on Wednesday. Hundreds were evacuated from their homes in the city after chemicals were spilled from the train.

CHINA: Peasant Migrants Cram Into Cities to Work on Construction Sites

Continued from Page 1

of the country," Richard Baum, a political science professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, calls the mobile population "a shock absorber" that can flow from one sector of the fast-changing economy to another "to cushion the transformation of the Chinese economy."

At the same time, today's migration explosion could be the harbinger of an even greater one to come, Chinese and Western specialists say.

With an estimated 130 million surplus workers in China's farm belt, and a surge in population growth that will push the number to 200 million by the end of the decade, the migrants are one of the "X" factors of China's future.

"In five years, this could become a very big problem," Mr. Fan said.

In March, Agriculture Minister Liu Jianshi said in the National People's Congress that 50 million peasants left their farms in 1993 to seek employment in the cities, more than double the 24 million peasants who set off for the cities in 1992.

Some estimates put the total "floating population" at 70 million to 100 million, said Dorothy Solinger, a China scholar at the University of California at Irvine, who has done extensive research on China's migrants.

She also argues that the migrant problem "may not be as bleak as it is made out to sound."

"First, they are not all going to the big cities," she said. Many migrants simply move off the farms into township enterprises nearby, or even far away, but not necessarily clustered in large cities.

Second, she said, where migrants do cluster, crime, not political rebellion, is the largest potential worry. She pointed out that the mayor of Zhuhai, the special economic zone adjoining Macao, recently said 75 percent of the crime in his city could be attributed to migrants.

But much is simply unknown about the size and complexity of China's migratory labor movement, she said. What seems undisputed is that the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province, formerly known as Canton, has the country's largest concentration of migrants, an estimated 10 million.

At least 500,000 of them are child laborers, Chinese surveys have shown, many of them working in sweatshop conditions.

In Jiangxi Province, the outflow of farmers leaped from 200,000 in 1991 to more than 3 million last year.

Shanghai's 13 million residents are now supporting 2.5 million rural workers attracted to the construction trades at work on the city's mammoth redevelopment plan.

Experts say that as long as China's economic growth continues to gallop along at more than 10 percent a year, this floating population is likely to remain relatively well employed, prosperous and stable. But an economic downturn or recession could easily leave the tide of migrants stranded and aggrieved.

"This is the labor of an exploited class," said a long-toured Western diplomat here. "There are no wage laws to protect them, and they can be fired on a whim."

Socialist as Leader Raises Fears Among Japan's Businesses

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — After decades of mutual back-scratching when the Liberal Democrats governed Japan and held out a corporate safety net, big business had just come around to the more laissez-faire ideas espoused by the coalition governments that took over last July.

So the election Wednesday of a Socialist as Japan's next prime minister elicited a degree of shock and apprehension from a business community fearful that the new, deeply divided and unstable government will freeze — if not roll back — economic reforms needed to lift Japan out of recession.

The election also raised more immediate worries that a lack of progress in trade talks with the United States will push the yen even higher against the dollar, tightening the stranglehold on Japanese exporters. Indeed, the Japanese currency jumped to a postwar record and, meanwhile, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said the incoming Japanese government might delay progress in the trade talks.

"I feel very uncomfortable, very strange," said Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman of Fuji Xerox Corp., earlier in the week when asked to contemplate Tomichi Murayama as prime minister. "Being run by the Socialists is kind of anti-trend."

Japanese prime ministers like to bear small gifts when meeting U.S. presidents, but Mr. Murayama will be largely empty-handed when he encounters President Bill Clinton at the summit meeting of leading industrialized nations next week in Naples.

"Policy differences within the coalition are just too immense; we're unlikely to see any concrete proposals," said Mutsaers-Sasaki, chief economist at Morgan Stanley in Tokyo.

Mr. Murayama will be unable, for instance, to follow through on a pledge to expand Japan's domestic demand by

promising a permanent reduction in income taxes.

The Socialists have been the stumbling block in cutting a deal on tax reform. They oppose plans to finance the cuts with higher consumption taxes, preferring taxes that are more onerous for the wealthy.

Similarly, Mr. Murayama will be unable to make a specific pledge to bolster the amount of public works spending beginning in 1995.

The only concrete offering will be the vague and noncommittal package of deregulation measures unveiled on Tuesday.

The election of Mr. Murayama also is likely to scuttle any hopes of reaching at least a partial agreement on the testy U.S.-Japan framework talks that aim to bolster foreign access to Japanese markets.

A decision on the proposals by the prime minister is necessary, and that could prove difficult. Instead, officials will try to agree on a rough outline, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The two governments had hoped to cut a deal on at least one of three priority areas: government procurement, insurance and autos and auto parts.

Mr. Murayama said he thought the Americans would "show understanding of the political situation in Japan and be good enough to wait for the dust to settle."

The Liberal Democrats have held some experienced politicians from among Liberal Democrats, the largest group within the coalition. One potential candidate for finance minister, for instance, is Ryuzo Hashimoto, who formerly held the office but resigned due to scandal several years ago.

"The Liberal Democrats have guys with deep ties to the bureaucracy and the business community," said Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities. "But the way back towards old-style influence-peddling is not seen as the way forward, either for the business community, the bureaucracy or financial investors."

Distinctive Appearance, Discreet Political Profile

Reuters

TOKYO — No one who has watched Japanese television in recent months can have failed to notice Tomichi Murayama, the veteran politician elected Wednesday as the nation's first Socialist prime minister since 1948.

His distinctive tall, stooping figure has been ever-present in reports of the political turmoil that has shaken Japan since the Liberal Democratic Party lost its 38-year hold on power last July.

As head of the deeply divided Social Democratic Party since September, Mr. Murayama, 70, functioned for months as a kind of unofficial opposition leader within the broad ruling coalition that took over the reins from the Liberal Democrats.

For eight months, the Socialists bailed at policy initiatives from their center-right coalition partners, stalled and filibustered their internal meetings and publicly contested the actions of alliance colleagues.

Then in April, judging — no doubt correctly — that his exasperated partners were preparing to dump him, Mr. Murayama led the party into opposition, stripping Prime

Minister Tsutomu Hata of his parliamentary majority.

In the 21 years he spent in Parliament prior to becoming party chief, Mr. Murayama built up a reputation as a competent behind-the-scenes mediator, but seldom took open stands on such divisive policy issues as Japan's defense treaty with the United States, which Socialist firebrands made it their life's work to battle.

As the Socialists' chief parliamentary negotiator, he took a tough stance in grilling the then-governing Liberal Democrats on their United Nations peacekeeping operations bill, which opened the way for Tokyo to send troops overseas for the first time since World War II.

The measure eventually passed despite the Socialists' ferocious opposition.

"Murayama is an 'Asian-style' politician who doesn't worry about political performance and has no distinct policy platform," Seishiro Fukuda, editor in chief of the party newspaper Shakaishi Shinpo, told Kyodo news agency.

"He is a harmonizer who will play a balancing role," Mr. Fukuda added.

JAPAN: Reform Goes Into Limbo

Continued from Page 1

ing ideas and policies rather than trading favors and pay-offs.

The new government is sure to be regarded somewhat askance by Washington, although the White House issued a statement stating that President Bill Clinton looks forward to working with Mr. Murayama.

In general, the new government's posture on trade may strain Washington's patience. The Socialists have a history of

favoring protectionism; they were the most reluctant of any major party to drop Japan's ban on imported rice last year. And Tokyo now looks less likely than ever to meet Washington's demands for a major economic stimulus package, including tax cuts, because the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats differ sharply on how the tax system should be revamped.

Tensions between the Murayama government and the Clinton administration may also flare over security issues.

UN Trucks Get Food To Tutsi

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — United Nations officials, for the first time in weeks, got food through Wednesday to Tutsi trapped on the Rwandan government side of the capital.

Trucks unloaded more than seven tons of cornmeal and baby food at the Sainte Famille church complex here, where about 1,500 Tutsi are trapped close to the battle lines.

When told the United Nations had come only to bring food and not to evacuate the refugees, a young woman looked to see whether any Hutu soldiers or militia members were within earshot and then blurted:

"We have to go! We have to go! They come in every day and look around. They will come to take the men away and kill them."

Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front and government forces agreed to a temporary truce so that the convoy, escorted by UN military observers, could get food to people in the church, Hotel Milles Collines and the Tanzanian Embassy.

But midway through the operation, rebels began pounding the government police barracks at Kacyuri with mortar fire, and bullets whistled over Sainte Famille as the trucks unloaded.

"This is the first food to get across to the Rwandan government side for three weeks," said Rafael Loureiro of the UN World Food Program.

ARAFAT: Return Is Imminent

Continued from Page 1

would not come until more headway had been made toward Palestinian self-government under the pact signed with Israel in May.

But Palestinians said one reason for the sudden turnaround was pressure from the territories, where Mr. Arafat's absence was leading to a growing restiveness and unease. "He's under pressure from the people," said a Palestinian official in Cairo. "They didn't believe the money was an excuse. They are saying, 'What's happened? Why didn't he come?'"

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, in an interview to be published Thursday, told The Jerusalem Post, "So long as there is no security problem, we should let him come this week, why not? I don't know why ev-

erybody is making such a big deal. What is this? The exodus from Egypt?"

Palestinians were preparing for a tumultuous homecoming for Mr. Arafat, who has not been in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since after the 1967 War in which Israel captured the territories from Jordan and Egypt. Mr. Arafat has repeatedly delayed his visit since the May 4 signing of an agreement implementing the Gaza-Jericho accords for Palestinian self-rule.

Previously, Palestinians had said Mr. Arafat would go first to Jericho, the seat of the self-rule administration, which is still largely unformed. But Mr. Arafat said Wednesday that he would make only a short visit to Jericho, apparently because of security concerns.

PRINCE: Charles Skids Off a Runway and Crashes Into His TV Special

Continued from Page 1

the British monarchy from the Church of England and extend the throne's symbolic leadership to all religions.

Rather than assuming the traditional title of "Defender of the Faith," the prince said he would prefer "Defender of the Faith" or "Defender of the Divine," and he spoke at length about the common links between all the world's religions.

Such ideas have left some Anglican traditionalists howling that the prince is a dangerous radical.

Yet Charles squashed speculation that he is not interested in becoming king and might eventually stand aside for his eldest son, William, now 12. He was asked whether he would accept the throne when Queen Elizabeth II, his mother, dies, if he is alive and healthy.

"I would certainly imagine so," Charles said. "As far as I'm concerned, in the ordinary course of events, this is what would happen."

Over the last decade, the prince has been overshadowed by Diana's charisma and more recently has been victimized, at least in the view of the Charles camp, by systematic leaks to the media that he authorized. The Dimbleby film is widely de-

scribed here as the prince's calculated attempt to match Diana at her own media game.

Indeed, Charles himself makes reference to this idea during the film, when he says with exasperation at one point, "It's so difficult though, in this day and age, I find, to know how to play the media. . . . It is very hard, I think, to know where the balance lies."

SHIP: In Italy, Selective Memory COLONY: Patten Plan Is Passed

Continued from Page 1

for Sicily. Then it is to sail to Egypt, where Italian veterans who fought for Mussolini in the Western Desert and who are sailing on the Achille Lauro will commemorate their fallen comrades at the site of the battle of El Alamein.

Some Italian newspapers have called the commemoration a neofascist riposte to the D-Day celebrations in Normandy. The cruise-line is to return by way of the Aegean and will anchor at Capri, just before President Bill Clinton and others gather next week for the G-7 summit meeting in Naples just across the bay.

Wednesday, said a passenger who spoke in return for anonymity, passengers went ashore at the Sicilian port of Syracuse and "were given a tour by a guide who told us about excessive African immigration."

The passengers are paying \$1,300 to \$3,300 each for what the National Alliance strategist Roberto Ianarilli described as an initiative to bring the party faithful close to their leader on a vacation that will also put some funds into the party coffers. "It will earn hundreds of millions of lire for us," Mr. Ianarilli said.

The idea seems to have started something of a trend: Umberto Bossi, the rambunctious Northern League leader, who is also a member of the governing triumvirate in Rome, plans his own slightly more up-market cruise with 100 followers on a different ship later this month.

Destination: Greece, Turkey and the Black Sea. Ticket price: \$1,800 to \$4,100.

But Mr. Fini's odyssey aboard the Achille Lauro has stolen the headlines.

"Fini wins a million at roulette," said the state television, referring to the Italian sum equivalent to about \$600. Mr. Fini dismissed the report, saying it was bad luck to discuss one's winnings.

The mood, evidently, was not that of October 1985. Then, more than 400 people were cruising the Mediterranean on board the Achille Lauro.

As it neared Port Said, Egypt, after leaving Alexandria, hijackers from the extremist Palestine Liberation Front commandeered the vessel and later pushed Mr. Klinghoffer overboard as the Achille Lauro sailed off Syria.

Mr. Klinghoffer's was the only fatality from the hijacking.

by direct or indirect election. Beijing has vowed to dismantle the Legislative Council when it regains control of Hong Kong, a factor that weighed heavily in Wednesday's marathon debate.

But Beijing recently decided to end its attacks on reforms it has vociferously contested since Mr. Patten proposed them in October 1992.

After months of deadlock China and Britain have reopened negotiations on key infrastructure projects, including Hong Kong's new \$20.3 billion airport and a host of complex issues involved in the transfer of sovereignty in three years.

British and Chinese negotiators expect to soon strike a deal on the transfer of military lands that has eluded them for seven years. Drafting of an airport financing agreement began last Friday.

China first ignored the demo-

cratic reforms, then resisted them with public attacks that jarred a nervous local business community and prompted mini-crashes in the Hong Kong stock market. It only agreed to discuss the issue with Britain in April last year after Mr. Patten threatened to push ahead without its acquiescence.

The new legislation will not make future Hong Kong elections fully democratic. Only 20 of 60 legislators will be directly elected.

But the reforms will end corporate-only voting in functional constituencies organized along trade and professional lines by allowing all 2.7 million Hong Kong workers a second vote in 30 constituencies.

Mr. Patten's proposals will also require a new Election Committee responsible for choosing 10 members of the Legislative Council.

The defeated Liberal Party amendments proposed that occupational-based constituencies would have been limited to 220,000 voters and that the Election Committee be drawn from four categories of residents: industry and commerce, professionals, workers, and political figures.

"We still think that Patten's package is bad for a smooth transition for Hong Kong," said the Liberal Party chairman, Allen Lee, after its amendment was defeated.

"What we want is a package which would minimize change and turbulence, but I can assure you my package would create very big changes."

Kim Il Sung Sees Progress

Reuters

BEIJING — The official Chinese news agency Xinhua quoted President Kim Il Sung as having said Wednesday that the crisis over North Korean nuclear ambitions had eased in the wake of an agreement Tuesday for a summit meeting between him and the South Korean president.

"The situation in the Korean Peninsula has been eased and is moving in a positive direction,"

Mr. Kim told a Chinese military delegation, the news agency reported.

The meeting will be the first between leaders of the two Koreas since the peninsula was divided after World War II. The three-day meeting is to start July 25 in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

The North Korean leader briefed the delegation, Xinhua said, on preparations for his summit meeting next month.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
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Algeria	003-11	Australia	003-1000	Austria	003-001-001	Bahrain	003-001-001
Angola	003-11	Canada	003-001-001	Belgium	003-001-001	Belize	003-001-001
Argentina	003-11	China	003-001-001	Bulgaria	003-001-001	Bhutan	003-001-001
Armenia	003-11	France	003-001-001	Croatia	003-001-001	Bolivia	003-001-001
Azerbaijan	003-11	Germany	003-001-001	Cyprus	003-001-001	Bosnia and Herzegovina	003-001-001
Bangladesh	003-11	Greece	003-001-001	Czech Republic	003-001-001	Brazil	003-001-001
Barbados	003-11	Hong Kong	003-001-001	Denmark	003-001-001	Burkina Faso	003-001-001
Belize	003-11	India	003-001-001	Egypt	003-001-001	Burundi	003-001-001
Bermuda	003-11	Indonesia	003-001-001	Finland	003-001-001	Burkina Faso	003-001-001
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BOOKS

THE DEVIL'S OWN WORK

By Alan Judd. 115 pages. \$17.
Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

A LOOPING, discursive narrative that is filled with mysterious forebodings. A narrator who depicts himself as a naive, fuzzy sort of guy, uncertain of the truth of the events he's relating.

Two couples, linked to each other by adultery and deception. A disturbing series of events, culminating in death and emotional disorder.

Each of these elements can be found in Ford Madox Ford's famous 1915 novel, "The Good Soldier." Each of them can also be found in Alan Judd's new novel, "The Devil's Own Work," a meticulously written story that stands, at once, as a sly homage to Ford and as a chilling little piece of fiction on its own.

Judd, the author of a recent biography of Ford ("Ford Madox Ford," Harvard University Press), seems to have taken the overall structure of his tale from Ford's famous novel, and he tries hard to emulate Ford's fiercely controlled storytelling technique.

Here, however, the similarities end. Ford's modernist masterpiece used Jamesian psychological intrigues to probe the seething passions that lurk beneath the surface of polite society, and in doing so, created a devastating social portrait of Britain on the brink of World War I. Judd's novella has decidedly more modest ambitions, using a Saki-like sense of the macabre to satirize the literary world and the unreckoned consequences of fame.

"The Devil's Own Work" begins simply enough with the narrator's reminiscences about his college friend Edward, a young would-be novelist who radiated confidence and charm.

"Edward had the reputation of being a brilliant talker," the narrator recalls, "yet he was far from voluble and I remember little of what he actually said. Others, I know, have found the same and it contributes to the increasingly unreal impression left by his career and reputation, an impression that affects even me."

During Edward's early days in London, the narrator tells us, there was little to distinguish him from "the shoals of Eng-

Lit. graduates who feed off the scraps of London publishing and journalism."

Edward wrote some clever reviews, published a modest novel, and gathered around him an aura of integrity and promise. His big breakthrough, we're told, came when he published an essay debunking the career of a novelist named O.M. Tyrrel, the so-called "doyen of English letters," who for decades "had squatted like a toad upon the summit of literary fashion."

In his essay, Edward argued that Tyrrel had started his career off well, but had then succumbed to wilful trendiness, trading ideas for empty style, passion for stale self-absorption.

The Tyrrel article makes Edward an overnight sensation in the London literary world. What's more, it earns him an intriguing invitation from the reclusive Tyrrel to come visit him in his hideaway in the South of France. But something strange begins to happen to Edward after his meeting with Tyrrel.

The great man of letters, it seems, has mysteriously died shortly after their meeting, and his phenomenal success seems to transfer itself magically to Edward.

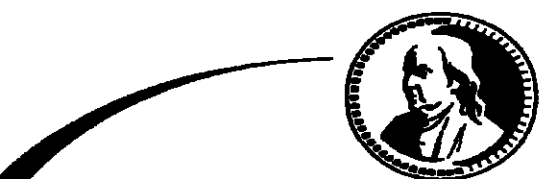
Suddenly Edward is churning out one novel after another, each greeted with mounting critical and popular acclaim. And yet, the narrator thinks, something seems terribly wrong. Over the years, he notices disturbing changes in Edward's behavior: a growing emotional coldness, a growing retreat from the world, a growing reliance on alcohol.

Most sinister of all are the changes in Edward's writing. Though each of his books is more successful than the last, the narrator notices that they have become increasingly inconsequential and pallid.

There are moments when the narrator's story slips dangerously from the region of melodrama into the territory of farce, allowing us to see his bald ineptitudes to the Faust legend and Wilde's "Picture of Dorian Gray."

For the most part, however, Judd retains remarkable control of his material, playing with metaphor, allusion and the novel's own shifting expectations to produce a wicked little book, a book that's both a delightful satire of literary mores and an alarming parable of ambition and ego run amok.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.



Franklin Mint is the world's leading creator of fine quality collectables. Employing around 4,500 people worldwide, the company's HQ is in Philadelphia.

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WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Look no further, friend and mine of Yves Saint Laurent, is reading "Byron's Letters and Journals: Vol. I, In My Hot Youth: 1798-1810" by Lord George Gordon Byron.

"It's very human," he's always asking for money and complaining about his mum. I enjoy long books that last a long time. I like to be taken into a world. I'm an addictive reader." (Christine Joseph, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal South and North maneuvered carefully to the best contract of four hearts and brought it home. North was able to locate the heart fit and hint at a slam with a cue bid of four diamonds without taking the partnership out of its depth.

East led a diamond. South ruffed with the heart ten. West misjudged by discarding a spade.

South led a heart to the queen and continued with a club to the ten. He was now safe whether or not West ruffed with his winning heart jack.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A Q 8 2	♠ 10 8	♠ 9 8 7 5 4 2	♠ Q 8 7
♥ A K 5 4 3	♥ K Q J 6 4 2	♥ J 4 3	♥ 10 8
♦ K 2	♦ 7 5 3	♦ 10 8 7 5	♦ 3
♣ 10 9 8	♣ 7 5 3	♣ 10 9 8	♣ 7 5 3

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

On Track With Russia

Whatever problems he may face elsewhere in foreign affairs, President Bill Clinton's Russia policy is yielding significant advances.

Last week Russia joined NATO's Partnership for Peace, intended to foster military cooperation between once hostile allies. Mr. Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin agreed to meet in Washington in September; the United States and Russia signed agreements to build a space station together and to have an American consortium develop oil and gas reserves on Russia's Sakhalin Island. They also made progress on curbing nuclear dangers.

Mr. Clinton is betting that continued cooperation will help Russia grow into a country that its neighbors can live with. To revert to the old Cold War policy of containment now would only aid the ambitions of nationalists like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, confirming their view of the West as an enemy.

Military ties with Russia are critical. The Russian army is going through a crisis of confidence brought on by a lost war in Afghanistan, a lost empire in Eastern Europe and a lost country, the Soviet Union. Mix that with loss of military pay and stature, soldiers who are returning home with no place to live, corruption and draft-dodging, and the result is a bitter if not explosive brew.

The demoralized army at first objected to joining the NATO venture. It

could not bear to settle for the same terms as Latvia, Poland or others in the Partnership for Peace. It sought a broader role more suited to Russia's stature, but in the end accepted the same formal relationship with NATO as the others, along with a pledge of "enhanced dialogue" on matters like Bosnia. If the military partnership succeeds, it could give the Russian army a new sense of itself, turning it into a force for peace and heading off a second Cold War.

Brokering the deal on oil and gas exploration is the least the United States could do to help revitalize Russia's devastated economy. Building a space station gives gainful employment to Russian scientists who otherwise might put their skills to dangerous ends.

American encouragement has been decisive in getting Russia and Ukraine to pick up the pace of dismantling their nuclear arsenals. Last week Russia agreed to shut down plutonium production reactors lest the material be stolen and sold abroad.

Mr. Clinton gets little attention or credit for his prudent Russia policy. He has made few speeches defining and defending his quite sensible approach. That has left the field open to his detractors and allowed the public to focus on Somalia, Haiti and Rwanda. But those problems are far less important than a solid relationship with a healthy Russia.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

No to the ALM Reactor

Plutonium is dangerous stuff, and there ought to be no place for it in civilian commerce. But the United States is running a research program to develop a new kind of reactor — the advanced liquid metal, or ALM, reactor — that would burn plutonium to generate electricity. The idea is that it might come in handy some day. But that possibility is remote. In the meantime, this effort sets a bad example for other countries and undercuts American efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

North Korea, for example, claims that its nuclear intentions are entirely peaceful. The evidence strongly suggests otherwise. But plutonium can be used either to generate electricity or to build weapons. The North Koreans have the capacity to extract plutonium and, according to intelligence estimates, may have enough of it for one or two bombs. But if the United States is working on technology to use plutonium for the civilian economy, how can it deny other countries the opportunity to acquire plutonium for the same purpose? Once North Korea or any other country has plutonium in a form suitable for fuel, the plutonium can be easily and quickly diverted to other purposes.

It is not only the fuel that could be diverted. An advanced liquid metal re-

actor, unlike the reactors now in operation in America and most other countries, could be turned, with little difficulty, into a breeder. That is a reactor that produces more plutonium than it consumes, a nightmare for arms control.

Supporters of the advanced liquid metal reactor argue that the world may need energy from plutonium at some point in the future. That is an exceedingly distant prospect. The world currently has an enormous oversupply of uranium, a much safer fuel. Even weapons-grade uranium can be mixed with other isotopes, rendering it useless for bomb-making. Not so plutonium.

Any technology to exploit plutonium, even with the best and most pacific of intentions, is an open invitation to take it into places and uses where the international inspectors will have great difficulty tracking it accurately. The Clinton administration is trying to end this research project, but the project has influential supporters in the Senate, which is about to vote on an energy appropriations bill providing \$99 million to carry it through another year. Killing that appropriation would make it a little easier for the United States to restrain the proliferation of nuclear weapons in a world that has too many of them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Yes, Ban Chemical Arms

The United States Senate will vote next month on a global treaty to ban chemical weapons, which could substantially reduce the chances that U.S. troops will ever face a chemically armed foe. Opponents would prefer to keep chemical arms to deter the use of gas by others. And a recent revelation that Russia may be concealing efforts to develop advanced chemical weapons has fueled doubts about Washington's ability to verify compliance.

The United States has not relied on chemical weapons as a deterrent in recent years and it would be imprudent to do so now, given its superiority in conventional arms. Moreover, the United States would be a lot more secure with the treaty's verification provisions than without them. They provide ways to detect and stop suspicious activities by any state. The Senate would be wise to establish a global norm against chemical arms and use the treaty to enforce it.

Chemical weapons are justly stigmatized as inhuman and indiscriminate. To be militarily decisive, they need to be used in massive quantities, posing formidable logistical and delivery difficulties. Even so, enemy troops can protect themselves against gas warfare.

For these and other reasons, the American military has long seen chemical weapons as more trouble than they are worth, and has not integrated them into its doctrines or drills.

Now is such a deterrent needed now, given American conventional superiority. It was not necessary to deploy chemical arms to defeat Iraq, for instance. Saddam Hussein refrained from using chemical weapons because he feared that their use would have led the United States to march on Baghdad.

Since the United States in practice has

not relied on chemical weapons for much deterrence, it is right to give them up. But that gives it an interest in keeping others from acquiring them, and here the treaty would be very useful. States that sign it must open their plants to monitoring to assure that they are producing chemicals for peaceful purposes. Those that do not sign it will be denied exports of chemicals that could be fashioned into weapons.

Of course, verification is no sure thing. It is difficult to detect every attempt to acquire or manufacture chemical agents, or even shells and bombs useful for terrorist attacks. But the treaty will certainly make it harder for countries to deploy munitions in militarily decisive quantities.

The reports from Russia show why the United States is better off with the treaty. A scientist who worked on chemical arms for many years, Vil Mirzayanov, has accused Russia of concealing efforts to develop chemical weapons. These weapons contain two ingredients that are relatively harmless if stored and transported separately, but are deadly when combined. These ingredients would violate the treaty, which proscribes all toxic chemicals and their precursors, except for industrial, agricultural or other benign uses. Had the treaty been in effect when the disclosure was made, Russia would have been required to permit inspection.

The treaty permits an exception for the use of chemical agents for riot control in peacekeeping operations, which the Pentagon favors. But the Senate should be punctilious about not widening that exception to allow the production or stockpiling of such agents for use in war.

Ratification will help stigmatize chemical arms and deter states from acquiring them. The Senate's duty seems clear.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Polls and More Polls, but What Do They Really Prove?

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — In "The Agenda," Bob Woodward gives us an anecdote about the brave new world. While President Bill Clinton last year was presenting his economic program in a speech to Congress, his political advisers were conducting an experiment in Dayton, Ohio.

They hooked up a focus group to meters designed to measure the positive and negative reactions to the president's words. Readings were taken every two seconds and transmitted by phone to the White House Communications Room. The idea was to find out which phrases, sentences or paragraphs "worked" or "didn't work."

The information could then be used in fashioning speeches, slogans, propaganda and programs to influence the attitudes and political behavior of the American people.

These methods are common-

place in the modern era, not only in politics but in every major sector of society. America's consumer economy is built on polling and marketing techniques that probe intellects and psyches for clues to how people can be motivated with

evocative symbols and words to choose Brand A over Brand B.

A great industry populated with psychologists, pollsters, mathematicians, survey designers, market analysts and researchers has arisen to meet the needs of politics, commerce, religion, education, lobbying, philanthropy and so on for "scientific" methods to move the masses. Billions are spent on these activities although their effectiveness is much in doubt.

Several advertisers who had spent millions for television during this year's Super Bowl later reported that sales slumped in the weeks following the game.

Whatever "science" was produced by the Dayton experiment during Mr. Clinton's economic speech was of little help to him. The stimulus package he proposed was defeated in Congress, and shortly afterward, Mr. Woodward tells us, his polling experts were telling him that things were looking very bad. Mr. Clinton was perceived as weak. "The mood of the country had turned bleak."

One assumes that the Clintonians believed all that. But we don't know how many people in their poll had the vaguest idea what the stimulus package contained or what effect it might or might not have on their lives.

We don't know whether this "bleak" mood — if it existed — had other causes. We don't know why polls all over the industrialized world were reporting at this very time that most people were dissatisfied.

A more curious fact is that while pollsters were finding these high levels of dissatisfaction they were also finding that 85 percent of Americans were quite satisfied with the way things were going in their own lives. The lobbyists and interest groups, which journalists and politicians often confuse with the voice of God, deny this, of course. They are paid to whine, beg and complain. But they have no evidence on their side.

In the United States, from 80 to 95 percent of the labor force — depending on the job classifica-

tion — reported very high levels of satisfaction with their work.

How did Mr. Clinton's pollsters conclude that "people had lost a sense of possibility?" Their "bleak" view of things may have referred to nothing more than news headlines and their bleak view of Washington politicians, which is not necessarily a mark of insanity. Journalists constantly take a bleak view of politics and government; the bleaker the story the more prize-worthy it becomes.

Every few weeks the Times-Mirror Center for the People & the Press takes soundings of popular reaction to major news stories. In May, the center reported that only a third of Americans "knew that a presidential candidate in Mexico was recently assassinated; 80 percent did not know that North Korea was threatening to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which has again raised the specter of war on the Korean Peninsula."

It is fair to say that "public opinion" exists very spottily in America — if it exists at all — and that "well-informed" public

opinion is even scarcer. So what do these national polls signify?

What are they measuring? Those heads are being explored in no meaningful sense? We are told, for example, that crime is the biggest social issue in America. Yet when people were asked a few months ago to define "the biggest problem facing you and your family," only 4 percent mentioned fear of crime or violence. Their primary concern was a lack of money to "make ends meet."

This is an election year, and Americans will be deluged with polls. Every "respectable" newspaper, magazine and television operation has its own poll, as does every major politician and party, respectable or otherwise. It would be nice if just one time the poll sponsors would tell us what and who they are measuring out there, what the electorate knows about what is going on, and who is paying attention to it all.

We would certainly find that there is less there than meets the eye. We might find that there is no there at all.

The Washington Post

France Dares to Face the Humanitarian Challenge in Rwanda

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Practically everybody sniffed when France decided to risk its soldiers to stop genocidal massacres in Rwanda. Hidden self-serving reasons were insinuated. Postcolonial and post-Cold War indifference is magnified by cynicism. A veteran Italian diplomat noted caustically, "They're all holding their breath hoping to see France fall dramatically so they can say 'I told you so.'"

But Paris made up its mind that something had to be done, while everybody else, including African states, was dithering, and set about to do it with not only precise military planning but highly energetic and skilled diplomacy as well.

There were plenty of grounds for holding back, and one dominant reason for taking the plunge. Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, summarized both. "It's the honor of France to try, even though France is the worst placed to do it," he said. "But there's no one else. Where are the others?"

He is right. The world has moved far enough toward a sense of common humanity to make it relatively easy to organize relief in cases of natural disasters, floods, earthquakes, famines. It remains timid, skeptical, eager not to get involved

in man-made disasters, which are the major ones these days.

Both Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé — and even Defense Minister François Léotard, who for evident military reasons was the least keen to intervene — gave the real motive for the decision. It was above all to show that France wants to play a role in the world, that it accepts responsibility and cares about Africa, which nobody else seems to do.

If it has been irritating about self-assertion in the past, at times narrowly dogged in its pursuit of national interest (like every other country), France also includes in its sense of national interest a desire to use its influence and limited strength for the benefit of others.

The United States has just announced that it is closing some 15 CIA stations around Africa. With surprising candor, the announcement explained that they were never really meant to gather knowledge about African affairs in any case, but were primarily to recruit Cold War agents among envoys from Communist states.

There is an element of guilt in the new French effort. It is true, as the rebel Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front points out, that France helped arm and train the rampaging Hutu forces. The United States appears not to be concerned about what use is made of reportedly huge stocks of arms that it piled up nearby in Zaire to give clandestine support to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA army in the endless Angolan civil war. Nobody's hands are clean. Military "surplus" finds users.

The Patriotic Front itself, which denounced the French move as "aggression," that it would resist, has come around to welcome the action so long as it is strictly humanitarian and the French don't take sides, and leave as they have pledged.

That is the most difficult of military tasks. The presence of outside forces does affect the tide of battle, particularly where violence is directed above all against civilians. Whooshing back and forth across the border, as the French are doing to show that they don't intend to encamp themselves, is not an easy way to protect refugees. Still, they are making a real difference in saving lives.

The crux of the international dilemma is that the world has reached a kind of

halfway principle, concerned when innocents are slaughtered and yet unwilling to risk intervention. In theory, it is the job of the United Nations to impose peace. But it can't. It took France's single-minded will to get it moving.

Neither, however, did France feel that it could act without the United Nations. It is still busily collecting as many military contributions from other countries, especially in Africa, as it can manage, for "political reasons," Mr. Juppé said. The United Nations has become irreplaceable, but it is still paralyzed.

It was France in the first place which launched the new idea of the "right of humanitarian interference" to save the Kurds in Iraq; the French have the most UN troops in Bosnia. The concept is clumsy. It does not bring peace, it may prolong some wars. But it is an essential step in the sluggish, faltering effort to give some reality to the notion of "the international community" and a safer world.

Somebody has to lead. It is greatly to its credit that this time it was France. The outcome remains to be seen. It is unlikely to be satisfactory. At least France dared to accept the challenge.

Flora Lewis

Chinese Stay in Indonesia, and Westerners Should Take Note

By Philip Bowring

This is the second of two articles.

JAKARTA — In the comparison of attributes between the world's first and fourth most populous nations, China and Indonesia, China's strengths may also be its weaknesses. China has a much broader industrial base and its best technology, much of it defense-related, is far ahead of anything that Indonesia can offer. But that does not necessarily put it ahead of Indonesia, any more than space exploits put the Soviet Union ahead of Australia.

The educational system is dominated by elitism and political motivation in China to a far greater degree than in Indonesia, so China has rocket scientists but an even weaker mid-level management capability. This even shows up in capital-intensive industries.

Neither country has much to boast about where efficiency of steel, petrochemicals and cars is concerned. Indonesia is cutting tariffs and forcing change on heavier and state sectors faster than China (or India). Beijing's reform policies may look good on

paper, but Jakarta's are more likely to be carried out, if only because administration is more centralized and the leadership does not have to perform the sort of ideological contortions necessary in Beijing's Zhongnanhai compound.

Inefficient capital-intensive heavy industries are a burden in Indonesia but play a relatively smaller role than in China. Light industry has lagged badly behind China's, but agricultural performance, whether intensive rice growing on Java or estate production on other islands, has been superior.

But economic differences are perhaps less stark than others. The difference between the two societies is perhaps best illustrated by demographic statistics.

China has been through government-directed extremes of high and low birthrates, so that the age distribution (and now sex distribu-

tion, too) is almost bizarre. Indonesia has seen a steady reduction in its birthrate, which continues. It has been achieved by provision of family planning services rather than by enforced abortions and social sanctions, as in China.

In the medium term, both countries face big problems of finding jobs for new entrants to the urban labor force, but Indonesia's long-run demographics are healthier — as were the means of getting there.

At almost every institutional level other than military power, Indonesia has made more progress than China since 1949 despite the latter's pace of change in the past decade.

The Indonesian banking system, for example, has its scandals but has achieved both stability and reform. The central bank is in control of money supply, and private banks are gradually sup-

planting the former state oligopoly. The Jakarta stock market may lack the popular participation of its Chinese counterparts but is a lot more stable, and the accounts of its companies have much greater credibility.

The legal system leaves much to be desired in terms of transparency and independence, and many laws need updating. But it provides a better forum for justice and civil litigation than anything in China.

For sure, there are uncertainties over the political future as groups jockey for position in the belief that the post-Suharto era is now in sight. Racial, regional and religious antagonisms do exist, and possibly class ones, too, and have been known to blow up suddenly and violently. If things come unstuck, the Medan riots could be a foretaste.

But it is much easier to predict that a change of leader will not lead to major changes in the social or economic structure here than in Beijing. The succession here may be messy, especially if President Suharto hangs on to the end. But the parameters are now defined by the institutions.

Nearly 30 years of Mr. Suharto's New Order has generated desire for a change of personnel, but has also created a huge constituency of people at the top and in the middle who want marginal, not fundamental, adjustments, or merely better access to the trough. It is hard to say the same about a China still in transition from communism to something yet to crystallize.

Ideology in Indonesia remains at a discount. Social (although not always political) diversity is recognized as necessary for national unity. Parliament may as yet be a feeble shadow of Western institutions, but it is a lively and open forum compared with Chi-

na's National People's Congress.

Despite the recent crackdown on Tempo and other weeklies, the press is free compared with its Chinese counterpart, pressing the limits as far as it dares. The Tempo ban was a rude shock, but only in the context of the huge strides that press freedom has made in recent years.

It demonstrated once again the ambiguous role of the military, which has indicated irritation at the ban. At one level the military plays a self-consciously direct role in politics and sees itself as the ultimate guardian of unity and stability, but in the sense of balancing the other forces in the political firmament. The army may in practice play that role in future in China, but for now it remains the strong arm of the party.

Despite its political role, compared with other forces in East Asia, the Indonesian military is small and ill-equipped. Its worst, in East Timor, can be vicious and venal. But even there it is open and accountable compared with the Chinese army in Tibet or on Qiondao Lake.

This is a mere sketch comparison of two huge countries. But, if a decade from now, China is like Indonesia today, it will have every reason to be satisfied with its progress, especially as regards social order, cohesion, tolerance and sense of cultural identity, of progress without denial of the feudal past.

There are big problems here, and some have recently boiled over, but they are still small compared with the political strains and social disorder in China. The comparisons are certain, why Chinese stay in Indonesia and why foreigners, especially those from the West, may need a better sense of perspective when they make their Asian investment decisions.

International Herald Tribune

Guys Aren't Supposed to Bash Dolls

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York City, speaking about family violence at a breakfast in midtown Manhattan on Tuesday, made a startling comparison. He said some of the stories of women in flight from abusive husbands and boyfriends reminded him of the difficulties faced by individuals who had to be placed in the witness protection program after testifying in organized crime cases.

Once you are in the witness protection program there is no looking back, said Mr. Giuliani, a former U.S. attorney. Prior to relatives, friends, neighbors have to be severed. Even telephone conversations are forbidden. The danger, the mayor explained, is that someone who knows your whereabouts can, perhaps in all innocence, disclose them to the wrong people.

Just a few minutes earlier the mayor had listened as Ana Maria Clinton spoke nervously about her experience in leaving a husband who once had beaten her so badly "he knocked me out." Ms. Clinton moved seven times but her husband always found her. Eventually she got help, including permanent housing, through Victim Services. But she had to make an absolute break with her past. "They stressed that even my father couldn't know where I was," she said.

In drawing the comparison with the witness protection program, Mr. Giuliani said he hoped to give some idea "of the enormity of what these women are facing."

Beating up women in the

friendly arena called home is a favorite sport of many men, most of whom would cringe at the idea of going one-on-one with, say, your average New York cab driver. We are told that in the United States a woman is beaten every 15 or 20 seconds. A few minutes into Tuesday's breakfast discussion, Lucy Friedman, executive director of Victim Services, said 120 women had been beaten "since we arrived here."

Family violence is not a new issue with Mr. Giuliani. He cannot be accused of jumping on the bandwagon now that the O.J. Simpson case has made battering the atrocity of the moment. He was onto the issue during last year's mayoral campaign, but few people paid attention.

Noting that the cornerstone of his campaign was the fight against crime, he said, in an interview earlier this week: "It seemed to me that we would be missing the way crime most often occurs for a woman, or very often for a child, if we just focused on crime in the streets or crime in public places. There are six or seven more chances for a woman or a child to be the victim of a crime inside the home."

Old habits die hard. It has long been customary to give the king of the castle wide latitude to act like a lumatic as long as he is careful to confine his kicks and his karate chops to his wife or his girlfriend.

Mr. Giuliani expresses his contempt for that view as fol-

lows: "A man has no additional right to hit someone because that someone is his wife or his girlfriend than he has to hit someone who is a stranger."

In other words, punching your wife is a crime. This straightforward, commonsense view of domestic relations is the basis of the mayor's initiative, begun in March, to crack down on family violence in New York. Police officers have been instructed to treat batterers as criminals, not as regular guys who happen to be having a bad night. The mayor said that if there was evidence that a crime had been committed, an arrest was supposed to be made.

A 24-hour family violence hotline (1-800-621-HOPE), operated by Victim Services, was established on June 1, and a family violence specialist has been assigned to the emergency room of all city-run hospitals.

The Police Department and the Health Department and the courts will share computerized records that will make it easier to document and track cases of family violence. And an intense public education campaign will get under way in July.

As important as these steps are, none get to the point that Mr. Giuliani characterizes as the "big challenge." That has to do with how we Americans see the role of men in the society, and how we go about shifting the culture so that it is second nature for men to view the beating of women as, in the mayor's words, "despicable and cowardly conduct."

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: The Deadly Enemy

BERLIN — The Post today [June 29] has an article in reply to the one published in the Socialist journal Vorwarts, which declared that the Republic of France was endangered by the election of M. Casimir-Perier as President. The Post describes Anarchism as a poisonous growth of the swamp of international socialism. Social democracy, the journal urges, should be combated by all means at the disposal of the State, the present moment being favorable for putting an end to the deadly enemy of the state.

1919: Travel Restricted

WASHINGTON — The State Department has announced that tourists will not be permitted to go to France before next year, although business houses will be permitted to send accredited

agents to any European country. The present restrictions will continue regarding the return trip, space being most needed for soldiers. Passport restrictions to foreign countries other than England and France are being raised.

1944: No Complacency

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The three top military leaders of the United States expressed concern today [June 29] over the effect of the success of the invasion of France and of the campaigns in Russia and Italy in spreading the notion that the war "is as good as won." General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the United States Fleet, joined in a report to the President asserting that such an attitude would delay victory

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Tel: (1) 47 37 93 00 Fax: (1) 47 37 06 51; Ad: 46 37 52 12 Internet: IHT@eurocom.fr
Editor: Les Amis du Journal, 55 Avenue de la République, 75011 Paris, France Tel: (1) 47 37 93 00 Fax: (1) 47 37 06 51
Gén. Dir. Les Amis du Journal, 55 Avenue de la République, 75011 Paris, France Tel: (1) 47 37 93 00 Fax: (1) 47 37 06 51
Pres. U.S. Michael Corman, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022 Tel: (212) 732-3800 Fax: (212) 732-3833
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OPINION

Virginia Doesn't Need Zhirinovsky

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Oliver North and Vladimir Zhirinovsky: two names out of the headlines that don't usually connect. But the would-be senator from Virginia and the Russian chauvinist steam along parallel political tracks. They pander to frustrated and angry voters consumed by an overwhelming sense of loss of their country.

All politics are local, in Tip O'Neill's overworked phrase. But all politics have echoes, too. Mr. North's campaign in Virginia can help Americans understand the dynamics and appeal of the extreme form of nationalism that Mr. Zhirinovsky represents in Russia.

And despite the enormous differences involved, the destructiveness of Russia's politics of despair holds lessons for Virginians tempted to pursue a fantasy political life by voting for a man totally unqualified in temperament and character to serve in Congress.

They can send Washington a message, and a problem, by electing Mr. North. That might seem fitting, and fun, to them. But in the guise of finding a true form of conservatism, Mr. North's supporters travel a road of self-delusion that if unchecked ends in Mr. Zhirinovsky's nihilism and neo-imperialist rantings.

The two men are two sides of the same political coin. They express contempt for the established order and blame that order for a national decline that they promise to reverse. So do many other politicians, from Minneapolis to Manila. But something more unites the Marine Corps colonel who took the Reagan White House for a ride on the wild side in the Iran-contra affair and the racist, atavistic Russian politician who stunned Boris Yeltsin by capturing 25 percent of the vote in last December's parliamentary elections.

The separate but similar nationalisms that both express are raw and crude, reeking of claims of manifest destiny and divine inspiration. They are not simply charlatans. They are geopolitical charlatans who would reassert a lost national greatness by intimidating smaller countries and dominating neighbors.

That was Mr. North's style with Central America when he was in the White House. (Nicaraguans were sturdy enough to survive both the Sandinistas and Oliver North, an astonishing accomplishment.) In the name of restoring American greatness, Mr. North would (and did) override both national and international law. His brand of nationalism justified every action that he took.

He traduced Congress, lied under oath and ultimately blamed Ronald Reagan for his own failures. In such deceit his followers find the path to the only truth. They delude them-

selves as thoroughly as do those Russians who believe with Mr. Zhirinovsky that using an atomic weapon on the Japanese now and reclaiming East Germany would restore Russia's claim to greatness.

The surface similarities of their constituencies provide a link between two men who would deny any affinity. Their supporters pursue payback politics, demanding compensation for losses they feel.

The sense of loss that Mr. Zhirinovsky manipulates is physical and immediate. Russians lost big chunks of what they long considered "their" country through the breakup of the Soviet Union and the precipitous decline in living standards that has followed.

Their anger and frustrations provide fertile ground for a talented demagogue who asserts the right of Russian domination in its "near abroad," the former Soviet republics that border on Russia.

It is a long way from that chaotic situation to the relatively prosperous and settled scene in Virginia. But listen to the voices of Mr. North's hard-right supporters and

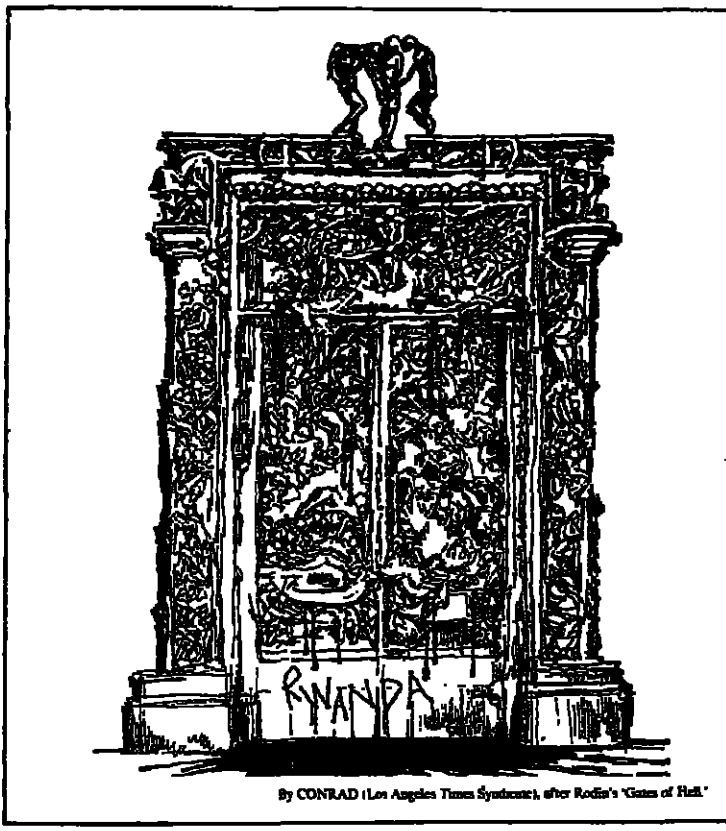
you will hear a similar tone of resentment over their country breaking up around them.

Their national loss is not a physical one, of course, but a political one. Mr. North's supporters see the country they grew up in — a country opposed to abortion and gay rights, a country in favor of school prayer and "Main Street" morality — being taken away from them by radical feminists, gays, liberals, high technology and other un-American forces.

What Russians lost swiftly and geographically, Mr. North's supporters have lost gradually, to the historical forces of political and economic evolution. Mr. North can no more restore those losses than Mr. Zhirinovsky can restore the Soviet empire.

To believe that they can requires a purposeful suspension of disbelief. In their different ways, Mr. North and Mr. Zhirinovsky show the dangers of an electorate knowingly accepting lying from a political leader as the center of its belief in him. Mr. North, the more familiar figure, helps Americans understand the more distant Mr. Zhirinovsky. Virginia's voters should decide that that will be Mr. North's final political service to his country.

The Washington Post.



By CONRAD (Los Angeles Times Syndicate), after Rodin's 'Gates of Hell'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Population Fray

Regarding "Cardinals Dive Into the Population Fray" (June 15):

This report on opposition by the Roman Catholic cardinals to proposals approved in preparatory meetings for the International Conference on Population and Development lacks perspective on contemporary human demographic realities.

World population today stands at 5.6 billion. A number of environmental and agricultural scientists contend that our planet has already exceeded its carrying capacity. But Earth's human numbers continue to grow by nearly 100 million annually. More than 90 percent of this increase occurs in the developing world. Fifty-five countries are currently on course to double their population in 25 years or less.

For many in these countries, mere survival is already a daily struggle. Yet the governments of these poor countries must double their schools, hospitals, employment opportunities and all basic services within the next quarter of a century, just to maintain current living standards.

When religious leaders express vigorous opposition to policies aimed at alleviating poverty, hunger and malnutrition, at suppression of enslavement of women, child abandonment and unemployment, they contribute to the disintegration of

the very human and family values that they profess to espouse.

Fortunately, an overwhelming majority of the more than 160 delegations to the preparatory meetings appear to support these policies. Scant few are expected to buckle under the extreme pressure that the Vatican is exerting.

WERNER FORNOS,

President,
The Population Institute,
Washington.

Religious imperialism is the danger that the delegates at the conference and people worldwide have to recognize and resist.

ANNE F. HERDT,

Val d'Illiez, Switzerland.

As women throughout the world know, pregnancy, birth and motherhood are extremely complex, transformative experiences that engage the whole person. All population control policies should be approached with caution if not with outright skepticism, for by transforming this complex personal experience into a "problem" that needs to be solved by so-called experts, such grand policies have a natural tendency toward exploitation and manipulation — especially when the "problem" is in the Third World and the "experts" are

from advanced industrial nations.

For this reason, I applaud the cardinals' warning against "cultural imperialism" at September's world conference on population problems in Cairo. This warning should be sounded loudly, strongly and repeatedly.

PATRICIA DONOHUE,
Feldkirch, Austria.

Carter to the Rescue?

Former President Jimmy Carter's triumphant return from North Korea makes me think how shortsighted it was of George Bush not to avail himself of Mr. Carter's services after Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. Clearly, the Gulf War could have been avoided.

Of course, Iraq would still be in possession of Kuwait, and would possibly by now have been in possession of nuclear weapons. However, the United States would have avoided the terrible gaffe of insulting Iraq and branding its leader as a criminal.

We should all give thanks that Mr. Carter seems to be helping the United States to avoid those errors in the case of North Korea. Or am I wrong, and have U.S. actions descended to the level of imbecility?

H. THORNTON,
Hong Kong.

A Monitor on Minorities

In my column of June 17 ("Three Steps to Tame Tribalism and Unify Europe"), the information about the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is out of date. In fact, the CSCE has appointed a High Commissioner on National Minorities, Max van der Stoep, the former Dutch foreign minister, and the commission's office in The Hague is actively monitoring minority tensions in Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER Jr.,
New York.

The office of High Commissioner on National Minorities for the CSCE was approved by heads of state during the July 1992 Helsinki summit meeting. Mr. van der Stoep has carried out the duties of that office very capably since that time. Mr. van der Stoep has advised governments and interest groups on ways to find concrete solutions to the problems of minorities in Albania, Estonia, the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Mr. van der Stoep's work has been among the most effective of the CSCE's many pioneering preventive diplomacy efforts. His "quiet diplo-

The Governor to Her Girls: Take Charge of Your Life

By Ann W. Richards

AUSTIN, Texas — You may find this hard to believe, but your governor often finds herself listening to Saturday morning television. And I have, on occasion, landed on a program that is a sort of idealized vision of life with the in-crowd in high school. I noticed that on this show the boys are always doing adventurous, daring kinds of activities.

MEANWHILE

And the girls are doing passive things like having slumber parties, gossiping about boys and sucking on soda straws.

By and large, it doesn't seem too different from the background noise when I was growing up.

My mother was very concerned about what I wore, and determined that I would run with the right sort of people — not in terms of character, but in terms of social position. There was a yardstick that was called "what other people think of you" — and it

was tremendously important to measure up on that yardstick. And I suspect that what other people think is still a big part of your life.

In fact, there have been studies that show that somewhere around the junior high school age, boys and girls begin to change more than their hormone levels. Boys seem to become more aggressive and assertive, and girls seem to become less confident in the classroom — less likely to speak up. In other words, more concerned about what others might think than about what they might learn.

The important question you have to ask yourself is not "What do I want to be when I grow up?" It is "Who am I?" and "What do I want to do with my life?"

You cannot count on Prince Charming to make you feel better about yourself and take care of you — like some fun-house mirror that reflects you at twice your real size. Prince Charming may be driving a Honda and telling you that you have no equal, but that won't do you much good when you've got kids and a mortgage — and he has a beer gut and a wandering eye.

In the real world, half of all marriages end in divorce. And more than 70 percent of divorced women find themselves slipping toward poverty. The vast majority of American families are headed by parents who both work or by mothers trying to rear their kids pretty much by themselves. The only person you can count on to be there when you need help is you.

If there is one single thing that holds women back at the higher levels — that keeps us from being more than tokens or exceptions that do nothing to break the strength of the old rules — it is our reluctance to face the reality of money.

In politics, money must be raised. You have to work hard to raise it. It is no different than getting money for a car, or money for a house. Or money to start your own business. You've got to be willing to do the heavy lifting and the decision-making and earn or raise the money to do it.

You've got to be willing to take charge of your life and responsibility for yourself. That is the only way you will be able to please yourself in the long run, and the only way you can be sure you did not cheat yourself along the way.

The writer, governor of Texas, spoke on Monday in Austin at the 50th anniversary gathering of Texas Girls State, a convention of high school student leaders. These excerpts were adapted by The New York Times.

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ITALIAN FASHION

Armani At 60: He's No. 1 Milan Menswear Takes Suits Out of Doldrums

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani proved Wednesday that he is fashion's Forza Italia. The menswear show that marked his 60th birthday and 20th year in business was a symphony of subtle color and an ode to the shapely suit, yet kept to the designer's philosophy of simplicity and comfort. As the silver-haired Armani took his bow after a collage of this-is-your-life photos, he received a standing ovation.

"I wanted to show something very clean with a spirit of serenity — and that men don't have to be macho and virile — they can be poetic: that's my dream," said Armani, who closed the summer 1995 menswear season.

Proof of his commercial clout came earlier, when influential store presidents gathered in Armani's apartment to toast him as their Numero Uno. He is the best-selling menswear designer in the world.

Leading retailers included Philip Miller of Saks, Burton Tansky of Neiman-Marcus, Kalman Rutenstein of Bloomingdale's and Gene Pressman of Barneys. Their collective memories go back 20 years to Armani's start-up with his late partner Sergio Galeotti.

"We bought the first collection under a bare lightbulb in a room half the size of this. Armani changed the way we feel about clothes, and he deserves all the credit," said Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman, whose fashion director, Ellen Saltzman, was fired Monday.

ARMANI'S innovations were in the silencing viscose-mix fabrics and the waisted silhouette. Long, soft jackets were stripped of collars, or had wide lapels, or a sashed waist.

Colors, with the accent on silver grays rather than beige, were tinged with verdigris or even quartz pink. The overall effect, especially for the omnipresent tunic-shirts, was ethnic, but that gone-native look reduced to just a shadowy print or a knobby texture. It was a show true to his own image and with a creativity that belies Armani's 60 years.

The rest of the Milan season has been about rescuing the suit from the demolition yard and defining a modern way to wear it.

Dolce & Gabbana's Sicilian suits — all curvy jackets and shirt collars flashed over the lapels — caused a ruckus in the Italian press. Corriere della Sera accused Dolce & Gabbana of being inspired by "mafioso" style. Suits in brash colors or shiny shantung, jeweled crosses at the open necks, diamond bracelets and patent-leather shoes, had a witty, spivvy elegance.

Romeo Gigli, showing between the iron girders of an abandoned Pirelli tire factory, played



Armani (circle) and U.S. retailers, from top left, clockwise: Burton Tansky; Philip Miller; Dawn Mello; Kalman Rutenstein.

with color, texture and fabric and displayed an artist's eye in his mix of woven checks and stripes — even piece seemingly interchangeable. Franco Moschino alluded to Italy's ethnic minorities in a photoprint of African heads and an Indian street market scene on his impeccable double-vented jackets (a current trend). Katharine Hamnett had pastel gingham suits with spread-collared shirts and sandals with lacquered toenails.

Some designers just try too hard to be hip. With his elegant tailoring, Valentino showed the gypsy in his soul. There were sandals, bandanas around the necks, belts jangling with coins, flung-on shawls, shirts hanging loose and even a row between the teeth.

Krizia Uomo was a glam rock trip where models gyrated in iridescent suits or wore ridiculously wide mock-sailor pants. Trussardi had chalky pastels, sand suede, and its signature leather travel bags. At Fendi Club, luxury sportswear included natural-colored linens and crunchy-textured knits. Antonio Fusco invented new luxury fabrics like cashmere and cotton for a blazer in bright coral. Oscar de la Renta's show Wednesday had mixes of quiet classic in sand and marine.

Euro demonstrated class and craft with patterns and weaves industrially made but looking like *mano di madre* — handmade by mom.

The trends of the season? A return of colors — bright or pastel — with gray as the new neutral; iridescent and shiny plastic fabrics; jeans sandals; and shirt collars spread over lapels. The hard news? The return of the suit with slimmer pants and body-conscious jacket for a new generation.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

'Junk' DNA May Be Flea Market Treasure

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In recent times, the twisted, viscous molecular celebrity called DNA has been described by any number of lofty metaphors. It is the book of life. The master molecule. The blueprint for a human being.

Yet to some researchers who consider the whole molecule, and not just the individual genes arrayed along its chemical coils, a few more homespun comparisons might better apply: DNA as your grandmother's attic, for example, or the best little flea market in town.

And still others say human DNA should be thought of as a sort of microscopic ecosystem, an invisible habitat teeming with competing bits of genetic material that often behave like benign yet selfish parasites, utterly indifferent to the needs of the human host cell in which they persist.

These analogies spring from recent explorations of the vast regions of the double helix that do not serve as recipes for creating the body's proteins, regions often given the pejorative description of junk DNA.

Of the 3 billion chemical building blocks, or bases, that make up human DNA, a mere 3 to 5 percent rate as coding regions — the genetic instructions for generating hormones, collagen, hemoglobin, endorphins, enzymes and all the rest of the body's proteinaceous work force. That leaves millions of bases to account for, sentence upon sentence upon volume of genetic sequences that on first

pass do not seem to say anything. Glibberish, filler, Styrofoam, junk, and all of it crammed into the core of nearly every cell of the body.

But one person's junk may be somebody else's treasure. Researchers are learning that much of this noncoding DNA must play essential roles in the performance of the genes embedded in it.

They have determined that certain sequences once thought to be unnecessary and thus not subject to the same corrective forces that keep genes intact from one generation to the next in fact are highly conserved; they have remained pretty much the same chemically over tens of thousands and in some cases millions of years of evolution, just as genes often do, which means this supposed junk must be indispensable to the organisms bearing it.

In some cases, the junk is thought to act as subtle enhancers of genes, turning their activity up from a murmur to a shout. In other cases, the junk tells the chromosomes what shape they are supposed to be as they are flexed and pleated into the nucleus of the cell.

Certain regions of junk may act as reservoirs of change, allowing the DNA to be more easily shuffled, mutated and rearranged into novel patterns that hasten evolution along.

Still other noncoding stretches may be buffers against precipitous change, serving rather as flak jackets to absorb the impact of viruses and other genetic interlopers that infiltrate an animal's chromosomes.

How 'Junk' DNA Evolved Suggests Some Purpose

Examining how junk DNA evolved in the human genome, researchers have found that the sequences that once were considered "junk" may have important functions. The study suggests that the sequences are not random but are conserved, meaning they have remained pretty much the same over time.

Source: *Journal of Molecular Evolution*, June 1994.

Without all the extra padding to absorb the blows, viruses or the bizarre genetic sequences that hop and skip from one part of the chromosome to another — mysterious genetic elements called transposons or jumping genes — might land smack in the middle of a crucial gene, disrupting its performance.

The new work appears to justify the claims of some proponents of the Human Genome Project, the massive federal effort to understand the entire complement of human DNA, that is, the genome.

While financial pragmatists have counseled sticking with decoding the tiny regions of the genome that contain the 50,000 to 100,000 genes proper, those who wallow in junk insist that all 3 billion bases deserve attention. They suspect many of the most interesting insights into human evolution and large-scale genomic logic will come from looking

at the abundant stuff around and between the genes.

"I don't believe in junk DNA," said Dr. Walter Gilbert of Harvard University. "I've long believed that the attitude that all information is contained in the coding regions is very shortsighted, reflecting a protein chemist's bias of looking at DNA."

Reporting in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Dr. Roy J. Britten of the California Institute of Technology, who first described the existence of junk DNA 26 years ago, said that some of the most familiar junk in primate DNA has all the signatures of molecular *raison d'être*.

THESE sequences, called Alu, sequences, are short, repetitive strings of about 280 DNA bases apiece, which are scattered widely throughout the chromosomes of all primates,

including humans. They have long been viewed as the meaningless remnants of an ancient impact event, the insertion of a virus-like bit of DNA into a proto-monkey's chromosomes that was never tossed out because it did no harm.

However, Dr. Britten proposes that, whatever their origin, the Alu sequences have since been drafted into duty by the primate host, perhaps to serve as subtle modulators of the genes they are near.

He said that the Alu sequences are too highly conserved to be explained away as useless molecular blobs.

"It may be on the edge to claim that what's been considered the preeminent junk is under selective pressure and is probably carrying out some function," said Dr. Britten in a telephone interview. "But I take the general position that if there's something ubiquitous around, it will get used."

Tracing Early Man's Steps to Upright Walking

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — British and Dutch scientists have found a new kind of skeletal evidence that they say suggests the first hominids to walk on two legs were not full-time bipedalists.

Instead, the researchers contend in the journal *Nature*, creatures such as the australopithecines — including the type whose most famous member is nicknamed "Lucy" — may have divided their time between two-legged walking on the ground and four-legged climbing in trees.

The researchers are not the first to

challenge the idea of full-time bipedalism in the earliest hominids. The slightly curved finger bones of the Lucy species, for example, have suggested to some that she and her kind, called *Australopithecus afarensis*, regularly climbed in trees like apes. But the image of a virtually modern form of walking has been powerfully supported by the finding of *A. afarensis* knee and hip joints clearly shaped for upright posture and the trail of modern-looking footprints that a pair of hominids made in Tanzanian volcanic ash during the time of Lucy.

The new evidence consists of CT scans of the bony remains of the inner ears of fossil hominids. In life, these contained the vestibular canals in which

fluids moved with changes in posture and that sent signals to the brain to help maintain balance. Thus it is reasonable, the researchers argue, that evolutionary changes in normal posture would be accompanied by changes in the shape of the canals.

Bernard Wood, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Liverpool, and colleagues scanned the inner ears of several fossil hominids and compared them with those of modern human beings and modern apes. They found that the modern groups differ in significant ways, presumably reflecting differences in posture.

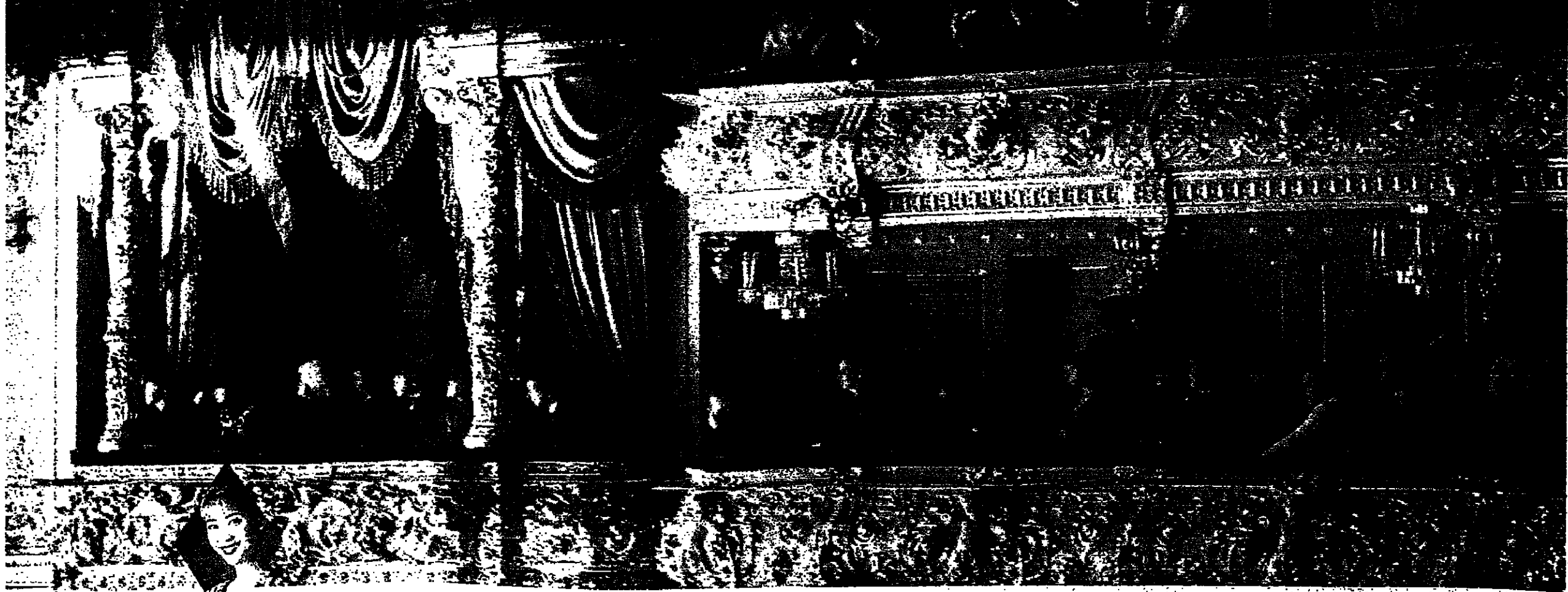
Among extinct hominids, the only species in which the inner ears consis-

tently resembled those of modern humans were members of the species *Homo erectus*, the immediate ancestor of *Homo sapiens*. In contrast, the CT scans of australopithecines look like those of apes. And the inner ears of a species intermediate between australopithecines and *Homo erectus* — *Homo habilis* — gave conflicting results. One of the two specimens examined looked human but the other resembled neither group.

Dr. Wood and colleagues conclude that *Homo erectus* was the first full-time biped in the human family and that earlier species had "locomotor repertoires" that included upright walking and arboreal climbing.

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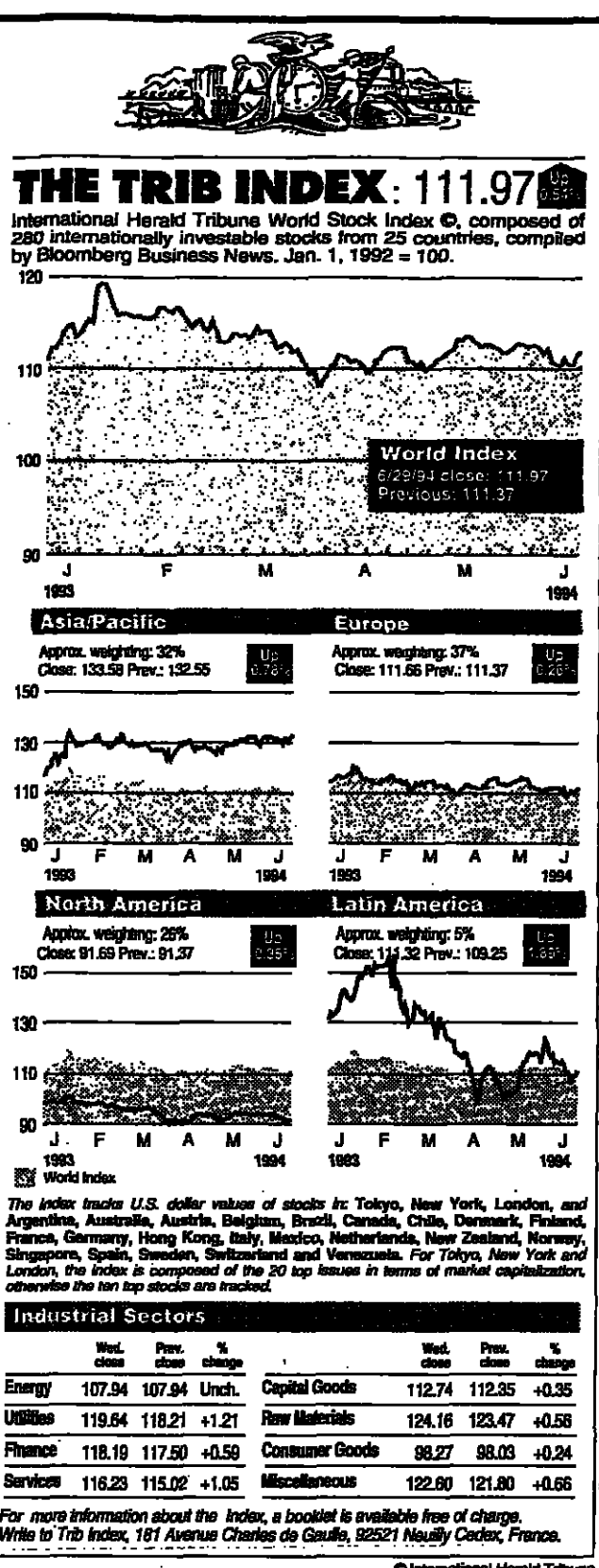
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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, June 30, 1994

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Spending Continues To Fuel U.S. GDP

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a healthy 3.4 percent annual rate in the first three months of this year, powered by brisk consumer spending, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

While it was off considerably from the booming 7 percent growth rate at the end of last year, analysts said the pace of expansion was still solid. Many said they expected the economy to at least duplicate the first three months' performance in the current quarter, which ends Thursday.

A month ago, the Commerce Department estimated that the gross domestic product, the total value of all goods and services produced in the United States, had risen 3 percent in the first quarter of 1994. Wednesday's upward revision exceeded most economists' expectations.

The Commerce Department said the upward revision was due to an additional \$5.6 billion in consumer spending and \$2.3 billion in business investment. Those increases more than offset a drop in government spending and a decline in net exports.

"It doesn't fundamentally change my view that the strength of the economy is dissipating somewhat," Christopher Frymoyer of DRI-McGraw Hill, a forecasting service in Massachusetts. But he said the upward revision could signal a trend that influences the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates again.

"The speed limit of the economy is around 2.5 percent. The first-quarter figure shows economic growth has become solid. It's background for the Fed to

Dollar's Demise Keeps Markets on Edge

So Far, Speculators Reap the Benefits

Yen Sets Another Record

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The currency markets have entered a classic game of cat and mouse with the world's biggest central banks, the likes of which has not been seen since the breakup of the European currency grid nearly a year ago.

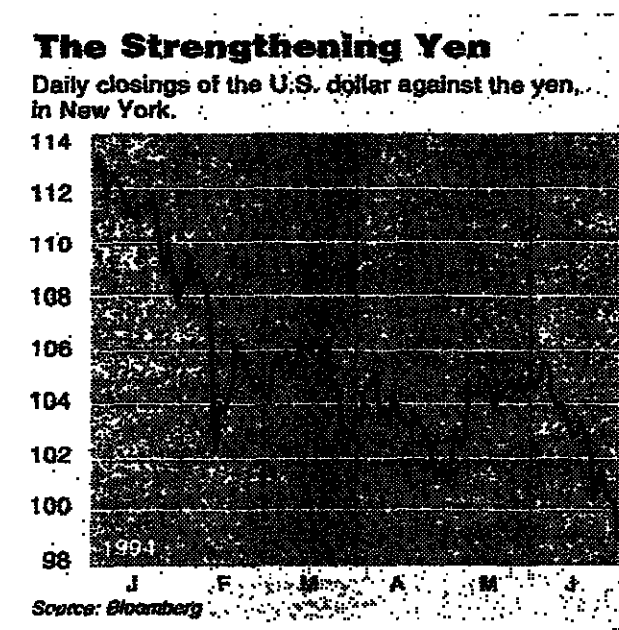
At stake is the future of the dollar's value against the yen, the international competitiveness of Japanese industry — and potentially huge gains for the speculators.

"Short-term players coming into the market in search of quick profits have accounted for the lion's share of the trading," said Adrian Cunningham, a currency economist at UBS Ltd. in London. "Institutional players are still standing on the sidelines."

So far, the early rounds of the game have overwhelmed the speculators. Concerted central bank intervention in support of the dollar on Friday produced little impact despite the billions of dollars thrown into the battle. Sporadic intervention by the Bank of Japan ever since has produced even less of a result as the dollar has limped on to a series of new post-war lows against the yen.

Despite the ineffectiveness of the central banks so far, analysts are quick to contrast the dollar's slide with the woes of the European currency grid in 1992 and 1993. Then, the central banks set explicit targets for their currencies that they were committed to defend. For many investors, those targets became an easy mark.

In the case of the dollar the situation is far less certain. Authorities have never committed themselves to defending a particular level, although the central bank for the yen was seen by the market as psychologically crucial. Many traders thought that a break of that level would produce a



By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to new lows against the yen Wednesday in spite of belated attempts by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen to talk it up before next week's economic summit meeting.

The White House, however, seemed ready to ride out the currency storm, a policy that paid off with a slightly stronger dollar in Europe.

In confused trading, the dollar dropped to a postwar low of 99.55 yen in Europe as dealers waited for intervention to prop up the dollar. When the New York market opened and the central banks stayed on the sidelines, the dollar fell further still, reaching a low of 98.550 yen.

The dollar closed at 98.750 yen, off from 99.935 yen Tuesday, but there was better news for the dollar in Europe as it gained nearly a pfennig and closed at 1.5870 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5785 DM Tuesday.

Other financial markets took the currency turmoil in stride, with the Dow Jones industrial average up for most of the day but off slightly at the end on domestic worries, while the Treasury bond market held steady after some early dips.

Briefing reporters on the Group of Seven economic summit to be held in Naples July 8-10, Mr. Bentsen repeated his endorsement of a strong dollar and said nothing special was planned for the Naples meeting on the currency front.

He said he had been disappointed by the results of Group of Seven intervention so far on behalf of the dollar but said he had not expected a "one-day reaction." That remark helped to depress the dollar against the yen.

Mr. Bentsen made his first defense of the dollar Tuesday night in New York at a Foreign Policy Association dinner, when he worried that dollar gyrations might hurt recovery abroad but said they had done nothing to shake his "confidence in America's economic recovery."

He prefaced this with a declaration that currency markets had long been waiting to hear: "We believe a stronger dollar is better for our economy and better for the world's economy. I know there are people who think we have some strategy in Washington of driving down dollars, or using the dollar as some kind of bargaining chip. Let me say clearly — and I speak for the entire administration — this is not the case. The dollar is not a tool of our trade policy."

"We do care about exporting more. But we want to achieve more exports by helping American producers, by opening markets and by encouraging growth in foreign economies, not by devaluing our currency."

But with last week's attempt at currency intervention a failure and the Federal Reserve not expected to raise interest rates at Tuesday's Open Market Committee meeting, it seemed that President Bill Clinton's hands were tied for the time being.

Inside the White House, there was some discussion of the president making a strong dollar statement at next week-end's Naples summit — and perhaps on the worldwide demand for capital that has pushed up interest rates everywhere. But no decision had yet been made.

Meanwhile, economists in the United States were increasingly predicting that the present currency crisis would pass as the recoveries in Japan and Europe took hold and strengthened interest rates there to match the Fed's re-

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

German Banks Feel Heat

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Walter Seipp began to sense something was wrong when he noticed that Jürgen Schneider, the flashy real-estate mogul who recently vanished after stuffing German banks for billions of dollars, had started finishing the wrought-iron fence around his Königstein villa in gold leaf.

"When someone starts gilding the tips on his fence, I can't consider him a solid businessman," Mr. Seipp, a neighbor of Mr. Schneider and chairman of the supervisory board of Commerzbank AG, Germany's third largest bank, told his bank's loan committee.

The results of that observation, a moratorium on new loans to Mr. Schneider, spared Commerzbank, which lent him 150 million Deutsche marks (\$94 million), much of the embarrassment that soon swamped its bigger cross-town competitor, Deutsche Bank AG, which had lent the heavily indebted magnate more than 1 billion DM.

It also left Mr. Seipp with the lesson that banks should rely less on accountants and consultants and more on common sense.

"In the end, surviving loans to a company or individual is still more of an art than a science," the former Commerzbank management board chairman said in an interview. "What matters most is an instinct for people."

Public disgust with banks' handling of a string of recent scandals has rekindled smoldering resentments at the power, influence and responsibility that a handful of big banks exert in German society. A recent study found that representatives of the Big Three

Daimler Picks Its Aerospace Chief as Next CEO

STUTTGART — Germany's largest industrial concern, Daimler-Benz AG, picked a company man as its next chief executive.

Daimler's supervisory board announced Wednesday that Jürgen E. Schrempp, head of the company's aerospace subsidiary, would become chairman of its management board in May 1995, succeeding Edward Reuter, 66, who has led the conglomerate since 1987.

By choosing Mr. Schrempp, a boisterous 49-year-old engineer, Daimler, best known as the manufacturer of Mercedes-Benz cars and trucks, is signaling that it will continue its tradition of strong leadership. The move also represents a desire for fresh blood because it ends Mr. Reuter's tenure about seven months before his contract expires.

Mr. Schrempp has headed the company's aerospace division, Deutsche Aerospace AG, since it was founded in 1989. He is known as an aggressive, outgoing personality who makes decisions quickly and is willing to take risks, a quality not always associated with German chief executives, analysts say.

German media had interpreted the expected move as a slap at Mr. Reuter for the heavy losses Daimler has recently posted. The news magazine Der Spiegel used the headline "A

Bundespost Privatization Advances

BONN — A government plan to sell off Germany's sprawling postal service, including the state telecommunications company, won approval Wednesday from the lower house of Parliament.

The postal service is Germany's largest state-owned employer. It has three components and 670,000 employees, twice as large as Germany's armed forces.

The three components are mail delivery, a banking system and the telecommunications company, called Deutsche Telekom.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government hopes to turn Telekom into a world player in the telecommunications market.

Two weeks ago Telekom announced that it and its French counterpart planned to buy a 20 percent stake in Sprint Corp., the third-largest long-distance carrier in the United States.

But the privatization plans could still run into trouble.

The opposition Social Democratic Party voted for the privatization in the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament. But they vowed to block it in the upper house when it comes up for a final vote on July 8 if the government does not give adequate assurances to save jobs and benefits.

About 15,000 mail delivery workers stayed away from their jobs Wednesday to underscore their demand for a contract with such guarantees.

Under the legislation approved by the Bundestag, private investors could start buying stock in all three branches of the postal service starting Jan. 1.

Telekom and the banking services could be totally privatized. The government would hold a majority of shares in the mail delivery branch for at least five years.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	June 29	June 30
Australian	1.77 1/2	1.77 1/2
British	1.65 1/2	1.65 1/2
Canadian	1.33 1/2	1.33 1/2
French	6.55 1/2	6.55 1/2
German	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Japanese	160 1/2	160 1/2
Swiss	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
U.S.	98 1/2	98 1/2

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
U.S.	1.33 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.33 1/2
Japanese	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Swiss	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2

Key Money Rates	Close	Prev.
1-month Treasury bill	5.14	5.15
3-month Treasury bill	5.14	5.15
6-month Treasury bill	5.14	5.15
1-year Treasury bill	5.14	5.15

Tatra Will Keep U.S. Management Despite Conflict

PRAGUE — A confrontation between the troubled Czech truck maker Tatra and its U.S. management team ended with the company's firm backing of the American executives.

But major shareholders of the company said the chairman, the former Chrysler vice president Gerald Greenwald, must take a more limited role if he is chosen to head UAL Corp. Mr. Greenwald has been named to serve as chairman of UAL if an employee buyout goes through.

Tatra's contract calls for Mr. Greenwald and his two partners, the former International Harvester and Ford Motor Co. executives Jack Rutherford and David Shelby, to manage Tatra on a rotating schedule of visits to the Czech Republic.

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صحة من الأعمال

EUROPE

Ford-Werke Expects Return To Profitability

COLOGNE — Ford-Werke AG, the German unit of Ford Motor Co., on Wednesday forecast a 10 percent rise in sales and a return to profit this year, helped by strong sales of its 15-month-old Mondeo midsize model.

Albert Caspers, the chief executive of Ford-Werke, said the company made a "considerable profit" in the first half of 1994, which should ensure a profit for the full year.

Ford-Werke predicted sales would rise to 23 billion Deutsche marks (\$14 billion) from 21.2 billion DM last year. First-half sales rose 9 percent, to 12 billion DM, and unit sales rose 15 percent, to 538,000 vehicles.

"Ford-Werke has achieved the turnaround," Mr. Caspers said. "It is driving out of the trough and gaining speed."

Last year, Ford-Werke cut its net loss to 132 million DM, from 469.3 million DM in 1992. Mr. Caspers said the loss had been caused by putting aside 300 million DM against the possibility

of a further downturn in the European car industry.

The Mondeo, which will be built and sold in the United States this year as the Ford Contour and Mercury Mystique, was launched in the spring of 1993 as Ford's first "global car," a model that could be sold around the world with only minor styling adjustments to suit regional tastes.

In the first half of this year, Mondeo accounted for 230,000 of the 538,000 cars Ford sold in Europe.

Claes Goransson, the chief financial officer at Ford-Werke, also reiterated Ford Motor Co. statements that the company was discussing closer cooperation with Mazda Motor Corp., the only major Japanese carmaker without production facilities in Europe. Ford owns 25 percent of Mazda.

Ford-Werke also will cut 300 jobs by year-end, bringing the work force to 43,500. Mr. Goransson said. Last year the company cut nearly 4,000 jobs.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Audi Sees Smaller Loss As Export Sales Rise

INGOLSTADT, Germany — Audi AG, the luxury car unit of Volkswagen AG, said Wednesday its pretax loss in the first half of 1994 would be 93 million Deutsche marks (\$59 million), less than half the 198 million DM loss in the year earlier period.

Herbert Demel, the president of Audi, said the company could break even for the whole of 1994 as restructuring paid off. The company posted an 89 million DM loss for all of 1993.

"The financial situation continues to be solid and has considerably improved from the first half of 1993," Erich Schmitt, chief financial officer, said.

The company said sales in the first half rose 3.6 percent, to

6.3 billion DM, while production rose 2.7 percent, to 175,700 units.

Sales in Germany fell 10 percent, but foreign sales rose nearly 25 percent, the company said. Sales in Europe outside Germany rose 14.7 percent, to 84,000.

The share of the German market held by Audi fell to 4.6 percent from 5.5 percent in the first half of 1994.

The number of vehicles delivered in the first half fell 2.6 percent from the first half of last year, to 190,300.

Mr. Demel said Audi would take over management of its own distribution network by the end of 1994 to respond to customer needs more quickly.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Crest: Not the New Wave? London's System Faces Competition

LONDON — The stock exchange here is preparing to celebrate the start of an electronic system called Crest that will settle transactions in 10 days instead of two or three weeks.

Taking the edge off the party, though, is this: Crest was developed by outsiders, and it will be slower than the settlement programs already in place on the Paris and Frankfurt exchanges, which want to replace London as Europe's largest stock market.

Eight years after the "Big Bang" in which Britain's financial markets were deregulated, the pace of global financial change and advances in computer technology threaten to undermine London's stock exchange.

The Big Bang was accompanied by the introduction of SEAO, or Stock Exchange Automated Quotations, an electronic computer system that replaced floor trading.

SEAO also opened opportunities for companies to provide faster and more sophisticated tools for buying and selling shares.

But the evidence suggests that the London Stock Exchange, which has managed the London market for three centuries, has not been able to keep up with the change.

Fifteen months ago, the exchange abandoned its own ambitious electronic settlement project, called Taurus, after an investment of £400 million (\$619 million).

The exchange's new system, Crest, which was developed by the Bank of England, will not match the five-day settlement process that is to be used in Paris and Frankfurt before the end of the year.

Also by that time, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange is scheduled to introduce a computer-based trading system designed expressly to recover business from London.

Meanwhile, Nasdaq, the New York-based computerized exchange, is seeking a partner to establish a screen-based trading system for shares in small and midsize European companies. But London has rebuffed the U.S. exchange.

As if that were not enough, a small British computer company, TradePoint Financial Networks PLC, is introducing an equity trading network to operate in direct competition to the one run by the London exchange. The launch date for the open, easy-to-use network, which investors can reach via personal computers, is July 18.

"TradePoint has brought to London a North American technology known as the 'fourth market,'" John Packett, an analyst with the brokerage concern T. Hoare & Co., said.

Until now, the London stock market has been dominated by market makers, who effectively decide share prices by publishing on the SEAO system the prices at which they are prepared to buy and sell.

Since SEAO's introduction, investors have depended on the system for stock pricing and

have thus been under the control of London's market makers and the stock exchange.

TradePoint brings to the London market a parallel stock trading network outside the exchange's control.

TradePoint, which raised 7.3 million Canadian dollars (\$5 million) in an initial public offering on the Vancouver Stock Exchange in March 1993, aims to have 50 customers at its launch date and between 300 and 500 within five years.

Its attraction is the provision of an auction-driven market. TradePoint is, in effect, a large order book into which users submit their bids and offers anonymously. The computer system executes orders automatically. It does not

The new system will be slower than existing programs in Paris and Frankfurt, which aim to replace London as Europe's largest stock market.

rely on prices posted by market makers, instead finding a midpoint price for a trade by matching the bid and offer prices tendered by buyers and sellers.

Because the SEAO price is also quoted on computer screens, its users can still place trades through SEAO if it offers a better deal.

TradePoint is less expensive than SEAO. It will charge commissions of 0.1 percent of a trade's value, about half the commission charged by traditional market makers. Like SEAO, it will operate 24 hours a day.

One of the chief selling points for the TradePoint system is that it provides liquidity for stocks that do not often trade.

In recent years, market makers like S.G. Warburg, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, NatWest Securities and UBS Ltd. have pulled out of the business of making markets in some small-company stocks.

This has been exacerbated by a stock exchange plan to merge the Unlisted Securities Market, the main market for small company stocks, with the main stock index in 1996. After that, many smaller companies would not be able to obtain a stock exchange listing in London.

Competition to the traditional exchanges from these companies has the blessing of regulators eager to continue down the path of deregulation.

"These new markets are clearly bringing benefits to investors and providing healthy competition to traditional exchanges," said Jonathan Agnew, former chief executive of Kleinwort Benson Group PLC.

Krupp Sees Break-Even Result for All of '94

DORTMUND, Germany — The steelmaker Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp said Wednesday it would have a much narrower operating loss for the first half of 1994 and forecast it would break even for the year.

The company said its first-half loss would be 50 million Deutsche marks (\$32 million), compared with 320 million DM for the first six months of 1993.

In the first five months of the year, the steel and machinery concern said, sales were up 5 percent from the corresponding period last year, while new orders rose 12 percent. It did not release exact figures.

Krupp's net loss more than doubled in 1993, to 589 million DM from 250 million DM in 1992, as its steel division had an operating loss of 780 million DM.

"The course of business in the first few months of the current year gives grounds for cautious optimism," Krupp's chief executive, Gerhard Cromme, told shareholders at the annual meeting.

Analysts said improved results would depend on the company's ability to continue what Mr. Cromme called its "adjustments," which last year meant cutting its work force by 10,000, to just over 78,000.

Mr. Cromme also told shareholders the company's priority was a "rapid" restoration of the dividend, which has not been paid since 1992. To achieve this, he said, the company must restore its troubled steel unit to profitability.

As well as falling steel prices and weak demand, Krupp last year had to cope with the costs and organizational challenges of forging a single unit from the steel operations of the former Friedrich Krupp GmbH and Hoesch AG, which merged in December 1992.

Last year, 76 percent of Krupp's sales were made in Western Europe. This month, the company announced that it would reorganize parts of its steel business.

Investor's Europe				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	362.36	361.22	+0.28
Brussels	Stock Index	2,340.85	2,328.25	+0.20
Frankfurt	DAX	2,948.30	2,918.26	+1.00
Frankfurt	FAZ	177.52	179.22	-1.00
Helsinki	HEX	1,593.15	1,675.89	-5.06
London	Financial Times 100	2,297.99	2,259.80	+1.70
London	FTSE 100	2,946.30	2,938.00	+0.28
Madrid	General Index	302.87	301.98	+0.16
Oslo	OSEX	1,126.00	1,131.00	-0.44
Paris	CAC 40	4,896.33	4,825.76	+1.45
Stockholm	Almindex	1,771.72	1,760.02	+0.66
Vienna	Stock Index	N/A	452.24	
Zurich	SBS	341.26	342.34	-0.32

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Elf Sanofi plans to sell the medical imaging segment of Sterling Windrop, which it bought last week from Eastman Kodak Co., to Hafslund Nymed AS for \$450 million.
- Enterprise Oil PLC intends to buy as much as 10 percent of Lasso PLC's shares, in a move toward taking control of Lasso.
- EniChem SpA, the Italian state-owned chemical company, said its losses narrowed in the first four months of 1994 amid a 7.2 percent increase in revenue and a 10 percent decrease in costs.
- Montedison SpA's profit before taxes and financing charges was 33 percent higher in the first five months of this year than a year earlier. The company had a net loss of 1.37 trillion lire (\$870 million) for all of 1993.
- De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.'s Central Selling Organization said sales of rough diamonds in the first six months of 1994 rose 1.5 percent from the comparable year-earlier period, to \$2.58 billion. Sales were up 42 percent from the last half of 1993.
- The Bundesbank lowered its securities repurchase rate to 4.96 percent from 5.00 percent last week and drained 2.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$2 billion) from the banking system.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP)

Charter PLC to Acquire Esab

LONDON — The industrial group Charter PLC said Wednesday it would buy Esab AB of Sweden, one of the world's largest welding equipment manufacturers, for 3.1 billion kronor (\$408 million).

The board of Esab has voted to accept the offer, as has incentive AB, which owns 43 percent of the share capital and 49

percent of the voting stock. Charter also announced a new share issue of 1.1 billion kronor.

Charter's share price jumped 7.5 percent in London after the announcement.

Charter's bid, valued at the equivalent of 345 kronor a share, was 21 percent more than the market price, Charter said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Den Danske Bank Changes Its Mind About Baltica Sale

COPENHAGEN (Bloomberg) — Den Danske Bank AS has suspended the sale of its controlling stake in Denmark's largest insurer, Baltica Forsikring AS, in a move that could herald the largest-ever financial conglomerate in Denmark.

Den Danske Bank said Wednesday it had temporarily dropped the idea of selling its 32 percent stake in Baltica and acquired an option to buy 23 percent of the insurance company — becoming effectively the parent company of Baltica.

On top of the 55 percent it thereby controlled, it would also control Baltica Forsikring's holding of 27.7 percent of its own shares.

Peter Straarup, group director of Den Danske Bank, said the main reason for the

bank to acquire the option was that the move would give it control over the possible sale of Baltica.

Baltica Forsikring in 1993 had a net profit of 25 million kroner (\$4 million).

Den Danske Bank, Denmark's largest banking group, posted profit of 2.4 billion kroner for 1993 and had total loans of 179 billion kroner and total assets of 356 billion at the end of 1993.



At the General Shareholders' Meeting of Alcatel Alsthom, the Paris-based telecommunications energy and transport equipment group, held on June 23, 1994, Pierre Suard, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, made the following remarks regarding the group's future and upcoming challenges:

Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of June 23, 1994

"As I stated last January, 1994 will be another difficult year, based on our sales expectations for the German and Italian markets, and the general impact of economic conditions on the group's activities. Looking at the volume of orders booked in the first months of 1994 and our commitment to maintaining high levels of research and development expenditures, we continue to forecast net income of 10-20% below the 1993 level."

"This forecast announcement — which I felt was necessary in fairness to our shareholders — had a sharp impact on our share price. The market primarily focused on estimated 1994 earnings while discounting the positive long-term outlook I had also mentioned. Since then, the stock price has remained depressed, under the added pressure of morose market sentiment over interest rate prospects. In addition, recent press commentary on the group has undoubtedly put further pressure on the share price."

While noting that the Alcatel CIT case was still in litigation, Pierre Suard firmly denied allegations that the group had engaged in over-billing, issued false invoices, or maintained double accounting systems.

The Chairman reported on the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors regarding this matter at its meeting on June 21, 1994. The Board of Directors deplored the attacks on the group's Alcatel CIT subsidiary and its management, arising from court findings regarding wrong doings by two of its employees. The two employees made certain accusations against Alcatel CIT. The Board of Directors noted that the company had provided evidences to the court which totally disprove these charges.

Finally, the Board of Directors unanimously reaffirmed its confidence in its Chairman, Pierre Suard and rejected accusations against him as unfounded.

The Chairman continued: "I am sure that the good faith of our actions will eventually prevail. Nor will these stories deter us from pursuing our objectives. We will continue to focus our efforts on building the group and preparing its future."

"We stand at a critical time, where we must address the technological, commercial and geographic challenges that are fundamentally transforming our business environment."

Among these major transformations, Pierre Suard emphasized the importance of current technological changes: "New technologies are emerging simultaneously, for the first time in history of telecommunications, in all of the group's main areas: mobile communications, synchronous transmissions, broadband switching and multimedia; and also in gas turbines and high speed trains in energy and transport activities. Accompanying and contributing to these developments is intense competition among operators, reflecting widespread deregulation."

"It is for these reasons that Alcatel Alsthom is committed to a strategy of high research and development expenditures and extensive restructuring programs, maintaining a strong focus on objectives that will ensure the group's long term success."

The Chairman also underscored another major change, concerning geographical markets.

"Markets outside of Europe offer tremendous growth potential in all our areas of activity. It is also a fact that our activities in Europe are currently slowing down somewhat, particularly in the public telecommunications market. Our European and, in particular, French subsidiaries have been successful in entering new export markets, where their notable competitiveness has helped win significant orders. A large proportion of exports is directed toward the Chinese market. Alcatel Alsthom is also building a strong base for future growth in the rest of Asia and the Pacific Rim, another emerging market whose population and market potential is equivalent to that of China."

The General Shareholders' Meeting approved Alcatel Alsthom's 1993 financial statements and all proposed resolutions. Consolidated net income, net of minority interests, was FF 7.1 billion in 1993, unchanged from 1992.

The General Shareholders' Meeting also approved the parent company accounts and a dividend per share of FF 15.00 (net of "avoir fiscal" tax credit of FF 7.50), up from FF 14.50 for 1992. From June 27 to July 23, 1994, shareholders may elect to take the dividend in the form of new shares based on a price of FF 534 per share. Cash dividends will be paid on July 29, 1994.

Finally, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the appointment of Jacques Friedmann to the Board.

Alcatel Alsthom contact: Media: Tel 33 (1) 40 76 12 03 - Fax 33 (1) 40 76 14 13 • Investors: Tel 33 (1) 40 76 10 68 - Fax 33 (1) 40 76 14 05

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Dr	Yld	PE	Div	High	Low	Open	Close	Dr	Yld	PE	Div
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	0.50	4.5	15.0	0.50	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.50	0.50	4.5	15.0	0.50
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	0.50	6.0	12.0	0.50	50.00	48.00	49.00	48.50	0.50	6.0	12.0	0.50
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	5.0	10.0	0.50	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.50	5.0	10.0	0.50
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.50	4.0	8.0	0.50	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.50	4.0	8.0	0.50
Sun Microsystems	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.50	3.0	6.0	0.50	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	0.50	3.0	6.0	0.50
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.25	0.25	2.0	4.0	0.50	5.00	4.00	4.25	4.10	0.15	2.0	4.0	0.50
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	3.00	2.00	2.25	2.10	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.25	1.10	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Parsons	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Veritas	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Sequent	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Stratus	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
3Com	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
NetScape	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50
WebTV	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Hotmail	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.03	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Excite	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
MSN	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Comcast	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Time Warner	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.25	0.25	4.0	8.0	0.50	5.00	4.00	4.25	4.10	0.15	4.0	8.0	0.50
Warner Bros	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.25	0.25	2.0	4.0	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.25	1.10	0.15	2.0	4.0	0.50
Paramount	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Universal	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Disney	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.03	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Dr	Yld	PE	Div	High	Low	Open	Close	Dr	Yld	PE	Div
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	0.50	4.5	15.0	0.50	100.00	98.00	99.00	98.50	0.50	4.5	15.0	0.50
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	0.50	6.0	12.0	0.50	50.00	48.00	49.00	48.50	0.50	6.0	12.0	0.50
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	5.0	10.0	0.50	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.50	5.0	10.0	0.50
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.50	4.0	8.0	0.50	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.50	4.0	8.0	0.50
Sun Microsystems	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.50	3.0	6.0	0.50	10.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	0.50	3.0	6.0	0.50
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.25	0.25	2.0	4.0	0.50	5.00	4.00	4.25	4.10	0.15	2.0	4.0	0.50
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	3.00	2.00	2.25	2.10	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.25	1.10	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Parsons	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Veritas	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Sequent	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Stratus	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
3Com	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
NetScape	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50
WebTV	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Hotmail	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.03	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Excite	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
MSN	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Comcast	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Time Warner	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.25	0.25	4.0	8.0	0.50	5.00	4.00	4.25	4.10	0.15	4.0	8.0	0.50
Warner Bros	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.25	0.25	2.0	4.0	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.25	1.10	0.15	2.0	4.0	0.50
Paramount	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50
Universal	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Disney	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.03	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50
Walt Disney	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	2.0	0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	0.50	4.5	15.0	0.50	100.00	98.00	99.00	0.50
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	0.50	6.0	12.0	0.50	50.00	48.00	49.00	0.50
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	0.50	5.0	10.0	0.50	30.00	28.00	29.00	0.50
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	0.50	4.0	8.0	0.50	20.00	18.00	19.00	0.50
Sun Microsystems	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	0.50	3.0	6.0	0.50	10.00	8.00	9.00	0.50
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.25	0.25	2.0	4.0	0.50	5.00	4.00	4.25	0.25
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	3.00	2.00	2.25	0.25
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	2.00	1.00	1.25	0.25
Parsons	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.25
Veritas	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.25
Sequent	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.25
Stratus	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.25
3Com	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.25	0.25	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.25
NetScape	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.15	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.25
WebTV	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.05	1.0	2.0	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg	
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

AMEX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

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120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
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100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
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100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	ABC	1.50	4.0	15.0	100	120	110	115	+5	
110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50	55	+5	
50	40	VWX	0.10	0.5	8.0	30	50	40	45	+5	
40	30	YZA	0.05	0.2	7.0	20	40	30	35	+5	
30	20	BCD	0.02	0.1	6.0	10	30	20	25	+5	
20	10	EFG	0.01	0.05	5.0	5	20	10	15	+5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
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110	100	DEF	1.00	3.5	14.0	90	110	100	105	+5	
100	90	GHI	0.80	3.0	13.0	80	100	90	95	+5	
90	80	JKL	0.60	2.5	12.0	70	90	80	85	+5	
80	70	MNO	0.40	2.0	11.0	60	80	70	75	+5	
70	60	PQR	0.30	1.5	10.0	50	70	60	65	+5	
60	50	STU	0.20	1.0	9.0	40	60	50			

South Korea has symbolized robust economic development since it first began posting double-digit growth rates in the mid-1980s. Because of structural problems and a global recession, however, the economy has only recently regained momentum after three years of sluggish growth. Today, hopes are high in Seoul for a prolonged economic recovery based on strengthening domestic demand and exports.

SOUTH KOREA

TRADE PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN AS REFORMS GIVE ECONOMY A SECOND WIND

Although South Korea enjoyed large trade surpluses and averaged 13 percent growth rates in the mid-1980s, exports first began to sputter in late 1989, when it became apparent that the country could no longer compete by making labor-intensive, low-tech goods for export. Labor strife and rising wages had stripped South Korea of the comparative advantage it once enjoyed, and developing nations in Southeast Asia and China began pricing Seoul out of the marketplace.

In addition, because they failed to invest enough in research and development, South Korean companies were finding it hard to compete against advanced nations in the production of more value-added, high-technology exports. They tried to plug the gap by importing technology from nations like Japan. Skyrocketing royalty fees and a growing reluctance by Japan to part with its technology, however, left Seoul pinned between Asia's developing and advanced nations.

Although these are still concerns, South Korea's economic prospects have brightened recently. The nation's exports have been boosted by the appreciation of the Japanese yen, while domestic demand has improved. In addition, the business sector has been aided by President Kim Young Sam's efforts to decrease red tape and fight corporate corruption.

The South Korean economy grew at an inflation-adjusted 8.8 percent in the first quarter of the year compared with same period in 1993, the second-highest quarterly growth in two and a half years. A sharp increase in corporate facility investment and exports of merchandise propelled the higher-than-expected growth, according to the Bank of Korea.

Investment in equipment and plants expanded 20.2 percent in the first three months of the year, the highest growth since the first quarter of 1988. Manufacturing industries aggressively expanded their facilities investments on expectations that the economy will continue to stay strong throughout the remainder of the year.

In addition, exports jumped 9.8 percent in the first quarter, to \$19.95 billion, thanks to the continued appreciation of the yen and economic recoveries taking place in the United States and Europe, two of South Korea's most important export markets. Gross domestic product grew 9.1 percent during the first three months of the year compared with the same period in 1993.

Perhaps most important, the recovery has been accompanied by a structural shift in the economy from labor-intensive light industry to more advanced heavy industries like petrochemicals, shipbuilding, heavy equipment and auto manufacturing, according to economists.

Although external and internal economic factors have played a large part in corporate Korea's rebound, President Kim has also earned high marks for his aggressive economic reforms since taking office in February 1993. As a result, analysts expect that South Korea could be poised for a second economic take-off once Mr. Kim's vision of a "New Economy" is in place.

These plans are based on two underlying principles. First, the government is scaling back its control over the economy and promoting the autonomy of the public sector. Second, it is stressing that individuals should be rewarded according to their efforts. In the past, collusion between government and big business led to unfair competition.

As a result, Mr. Kim has undertaken a program of administrative deregulation. Although the government bureaucracy has shied away from relaxing its grip on the economy in the past, most analysts in Seoul think that the current administration has made significant progress toward realizing its ambitious plans. Mr. Kim's surprise enactment of a real-name financial transaction system last year and his moves to deregulate interest rates are proof of his determination, they say.

Corporations have taken the cue and are pushing to internationalize their operations and put more emphasis on prof-

itability and efficiency. "Everyone has been talking about business innovation and structural change, so competitiveness has increased as a result," says Lim Dong Sung, president of the Samsung Economic Research Institute in Seoul. "The new economy has put emphasis on strengthening competition in an open world."

Nevertheless, problems remain. While Western countries have had hundreds of years to develop their economies, South Korea's economic growth did not become significant until less than 40 years ago. Given this relatively short period of development, it is only natural that the economy should have growing pains, analysts point out.

For some, the development of new technologies seems the easiest way to strengthen South Korea's economic competitiveness once it loses the temporary advantage it is now enjoying because of yen appreciation. There may be no easy answers, however, says Kim Kak-choong, chairman of Kyungbang Limited. "Technology is the result of a period of hard work; it is no miracle," Mr. Kim says. "No matter how flexible you are, you cannot change overnight."

With its current economic upturn, however, South Korea seems to have bought itself more time to complete its rapid transition from a poor, war-shattered country to one of the world's most important trading nations.

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South Korea

ACTIVE INVESTMENT STRATEGY FOCUSES ON TARGETS IN ASIA

Wooing foreign investors is a key part of South Korea's drive to globalize its economy. In the meantime, many South Korean companies have shown themselves eager to set up shop overseas.

During the mid-1980s, the South Korean government discouraged outward foreign direct investment (FDI). Economic planners were concerned about unemployment, the current account deficit and a hollowing out of the local manufacturing base. When companies did go overseas, it was largely to circumvent trade barriers, set up marketing channels in export markets or pursue technology transfer.

This began to change by the late '80s, when bureaucrats had no choice but to loosen the leash on South Korean companies eager to pursue outward FDI. Since 1986, high land prices, labor strife and rapid wage increases have outpaced productivity, forcing many of South Korea's labor-intensive, low-tech manufacturers to move overseas. Increased competition has forced them to look to the less-developed nations of Asia, Central America and Eastern Europe for cheaper labor.

As a result, the second type of South Korea's FDI—projects in advanced nations in North America and Europe—has lost prominence. Faced with the difficulties of being a foreign investor in unfamiliar overseas markets, South Korea's trade-related outward investment in

advanced markets has run into problems. This is a disadvantage for a country that is still completing the transition from labor-intensive manufacturer to more high-tech, international competition.

In 1987, there were 91 cases of outward FDI amounting to \$409 million, mostly involving trade and

Small and medium companies are looking overseas

natural-resource-related projects. That number climbed steadily over the next seven years, to a cumulative total of 3,909 cases worth almost \$7.4 billion as of February 1994. During this time, investment in developed nations became evenly divided between manufacturing and trade, while that in developing nations was concentrated in manufacturing.

Historically, most of outward FDI has gone to North America (40 percent) and Southeast Asia (38 percent), while Europe's portion has increased to 10 percent because of South Korea's efforts to diversify its markets. Outward FDI stalled in 1991, after the current account balance slipped into the red the previous year. It jumped up 54 percent last year, however, to 1,050 cases worth 1.8 billion, compared with 632 cases worth \$1.2 billion in 1992.

This increase has been accompanied by an increased

emphasis on Asia in recent years. South Korea's manufacturing investment in Asia is centered on labor-intensive products such as textiles, footwear, consumer electronics and electrical equipment.

During 1993, in terms of value, 50 percent of the approved outward FDI cases approved went to Asia, up from 48 percent in 1992. Investment in China, which started only in 1989, already amounts to \$309 million, making that country the second-largest receiver of South Korea's overseas investment in Asia after Indonesia. "This pattern should accelerate in the future as the *chaebol* begin to follow the small and medium-sized companies into China," says Kim Si-joong, a research fellow at the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy.

South Korea's outward FDI has recently become characterized by smaller, more numerous investments in Asia, largely made by smaller companies in search of cheap labor. In 1993, 81.8 percent of South Korea's outgoing FDI was made by such companies, up from 78.9 percent in 1992. "During the mid-1980s, most overseas foreign direct investment was made by large firms, but this has shifted to small and medium-sized companies since then, and is expected to continue," says Bae Chong Ryeol, a research fellow at the Export Import Bank of Korea.

Significantly, the average amount of South Korea's outward FDI per project

stood at only \$1.36 million at 1986. This figure increased to \$2.10 million in 1992, but slipped down to \$1.99 million last year. "The small average amount of investment per project reflects that many of them are associated with labor-intensive and assembly-oriented products," says Lee Hon-gue, a research fellow at the Korea Development Institute in Seoul. This has resulted in a much larger number of lower-priced investment cases centered on Asia, especially in recent years.

Analysts say this trend will be spurred by the problems South Korean manufacturers are experiencing in more developed markets. One well-publicized example of this was Hyundai Mo-

tor's decision last year to halt its plans to manufacture mid-sized cars in Canada for export to the U.S. market. Similarly, several South Korean electronics manufacturers are having second thoughts about their manufacturing and assembly operations in the United States. "They have shown that they are much more comfortable moving operations into Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe than North America and Mexico," says Bruce Gonyea, an electronics analyst at Daewoo Securities in Seoul.

Part of the dynamic at work here is that South Korean companies are unfamiliar with the idea of globalization and often treat their foreign subsidiaries merely

as assemblers of products originating back in Korea. This approach ignores advantages available in foreign markets and often saddles foreign subsidiaries with the sluggish competitiveness of operations back home, analysts say.

Most important, corporate South Korea needs to retool its idea of what globalization means and how FDI can be used to obtain it, says Mr. Bae. "A transition is needed in the behavior of Korean firms, from passive FDI strategies geared toward getting around trade barriers or taking advantage of lower factor costs, to active FDI strategies aimed at exploring new markets, sourcing new technology or establishing global networking," he says.

MARKET BECKONS OVERSEAS PLAYERS

Foreign investors are eager to increase their exposure to the Korea Stock Exchange, Asia's largest equity market outside Japan and widely considered to be the region's most attractive. Although the current stand-off with North Korea over its nuclear arms program has caused overseas investors to be more cautious of late, analysts say that the KSE offers great opportunity.

Unfortunately for these foreigners interested in the Seoul bourse, direct foreign investment has been restricted since the market was partially liberalized in January 1992. Authorized foreign ownership has been limited to 10 percent of the total outstanding shares in any single company and only 8 percent of the nation's steel and electric power companies. The good news, however, is that the government is committed to gradually raising the foreign investment ceiling.

The foreign investment ceiling will be raised

and foreign brokerage houses are expanding their operations in the country in order to service the growing number of investors interested in the "Land of Morning Calm."

Established in 1962 with only 12 listed companies, the KSE caught fire in December 1985, coinciding with the growth spurt South Korea enjoyed during the late 1980s. The market grew at a heady pace and reached its all-time high of 1,007 points in April 1989. The KSE was hit hard during the early 1990s, however, by South Korea's economic doldrums and failed attempts by the government to boost stock investment. The market hit an all-time low of 459.0 points on August 12, 1992, down 54 percent from its peak.

The Seoul stock market is back on its feet these days, however, thanks to strong foreign interest, an improved economic outlook, market liquidity and vastly improved corporate earnings. As of June 20, the benchmark stock index stood at 942.50, and analysts remained confident that the market index would reach a new all-time high by the end of the year.

Ironically, a drop in the market index in mid-June has increased hope among foreign investors that the government will soon be expanding the foreign investment limits that have constrained them since January 1992. The overall 10 percent limit on foreign ownership has been nearly breached, and almost all stocks attractive to foreign investors reached their limits long ago. The drop in the index—caused by jitters about North Korea's nuclear program—prompted the Ministry of Finance to announce that it will increase the foreign investment limits sooner than expected.

Foreign investors were cheered by an announcement from Minister of Finance Hong Jae-hyong on June 12 that the government will raise the exchange's foreign investment ceiling from its current 10 percent limit to a level ranging from 13 percent to 15 percent by the first half of next year. It was the first time that Mr. Hong had publicly spoken about the limit raise, which was slated to happen sometime before the end of 1995. The announcement was welcomed by foreign investors, who would like to gain more exposure to the market given that they are typically long-term investors and are in no hurry to cash in their shares.

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SOUTH KOREA

CHAEBOL: ECONOMY'S HEAVYWEIGHTS

South Korea's economy is back on the growth track, and the nation's large business groups — or *chaebol* — are leading the charge. In characteristic fashion, the *chaebol* are aggressively expanding their business lines, and, although critics would like to see

them become more specialized, the *chaebol* seem intent on making everything from "chips to ships."

The *chaebol* — South Korea's 30 largest business conglomerates — are typically owned and controlled by a single entrepreneur and his family. The conglomerates were set up in the 1960s

when the government authorized leading businessmen with good track records to launch ventures in industries targeted for development. The groups were given preferential treatment by the government and quickly began to dominate the economy.

Since that time, the biggest *chaebol* — such as Samsung, Hyundai and Daewoo — have built worldwide reputations and have been largely responsible for the country's rapid development and prodigious exports. Now that the economy has rebounded from a three-year slowdown, the *chaebol* are looking to expand their dominance even further.

The number of companies affiliated with the top 30 *chaebol* increased to 616 as of April 1 from a year earlier, according to South Korea's Fair Trade Commission. Each *chaebol* was involved in an average of 19.1 business lines last year, compared with 10.3 in 1992 and 17.9 in 1991.

The top five *chaebol* clearly dominate the rest. The turnover of the five biggest — Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, Lucky-Goldstar and SK — accounted for 66.3 percent of the turnover of the top 30 *chaebol*. Not surprisingly, the big are looking to get even bigger.

For example, Samsung, which has been oriented toward light industry in the past, is now emphasizing heavy industries like shipbuilding, construction, petrochemicals and aerospace. Meanwhile, Hyundai, which made a name for itself as a carmaker and shipbuilder, is moving into areas like the retail business, shipping and the information industry.

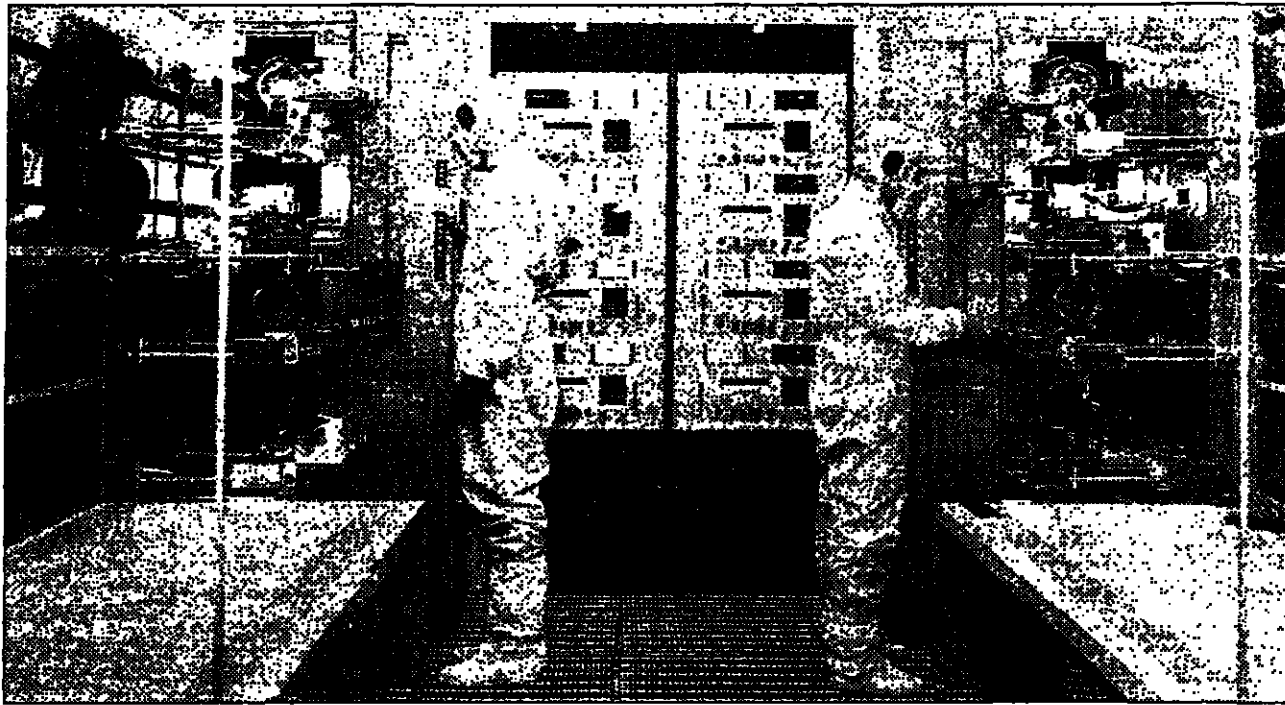
In order to complete these expansion plans, the *chaebol* have stepped up their investments this year. Hyundai ex-

pects to spend \$5.5 billion on plant expansion and new technology, an increase of about 120 percent over last year. Daewoo and Samsung are planning investment increases of 44 percent and 21 percent respectively. Analysts say the influence of the *chaebol* will continue to grow rapidly, given that the South Korean economy is expected to center more and more around capital-intensive industries.

The *chaebol* will also continue to benefit from their ability to secure the best manpower and gather information on foreign markets. "The *chaebol* — especially the top five — have so much more in the way of human resources, something that is the main engine for a company's growth," says Kim Kyeong Won, senior economist at the Samsung Economic Research Institute in Seoul.

The last great frontier for the *chaebol* is the banking sector, an area of the economy they have been prevented from having a strong sway over because of fear that they would use the banks as their own "private safes." Most analysts say it is unlikely that the *chaebol* will gain much influence over South Korea's banks in the near future.

Since assuming office in February 1993, the Kim Young Sam administration has been allowing the business sector much more freedom. Government regulations have been trimmed, and fears about a possible increase in "chaebol bashing" have come to naught. Instead, the *chaebol* have been called upon to internationalize and upgrade their operations in order to help South Korea prepare for the opening of the market. The *chaebol* are expanding and becoming more competitive as a result, analysts say.



Manufacturers of electronic goods are working on more sophisticated products.

ELECTRONICS' TECHNOLOGICAL LEAP

Only a few years ago, South Korea's electronics makers were largely dependent on the export of unsophisticated consumer electronics such as low-grade VCRs and microwave ovens. The industry has made a technological leap to more sophisticated products, however, and is now the world's largest producer of DRAM semiconductors and is aiming to master new technologies like high-definition television.

The industry is comprised of about 90 companies that produce a whole range of consumer electronics, industrial electronics and integrated circuits as well as parts and components. It is dominated by four major companies owned by the nation's top business groups: Samsung, Goldstar, Daewoo and Hyundai. Samsung stands head and shoulders above the rest in terms of technology and market share.

South Korea is the largest producer of color TVs in the world and the largest maker of microwave ovens, with around 10 percent of the global market. It also controls 30 percent of the world VCR market, is the world's

largest producer of color picture tubes and the second-largest monitor maker. Prospects for the industry's future export success are bright, according to analysts.

"I am very optimistic about the future, considering the industry's 35.5 percent increase in sales during the first half of this year," says Woo Young-moo, an electronics industry analyst at Daewoo Securities in Seoul. "The continued strength of the yen and the domestic economic recovery are the two main reasons for this."

South Korea's electronics exports were worth \$22.2 billion last year, up 7.5 percent from 1992, while its domestic sales grew 13.5 percent, to \$10.8 billion. Both total sales and exports are expected to grow by about 9 percent this year.

South Korean electronics makers are set to benefit from the economic recovery taking hold in their major export markets in the United States and Europe. The industry's growing internationalization and the movement of production facilities offshore will make them more competitive, and the increasing demand for computerization

both at home and abroad should also help them.

Negative factors, however, include growing trade restrictions, pressure to liberalize the domestic market and stricter enforcement of intellectual property rights. Most important, Seoul needs to break its dependence on foreign technology and parts, especially in regard to Japan.

"Korea is far too heavily dependent on the Japanese electronics industry, especially when it comes to parts and components," says Mr. Woo. About 60 percent of South Korea's imported electronics parts and components come from Japan. Since this has resulted in high royalty payments to the Japanese, South Korea's price competitiveness has been hurt. Seoul is trying to reduce this dependence by arranging technology transfer deals with Russia and pushing local R&D projects.

The success of this strategy is crucial for the country's plans to compete in the information age by becoming a leading manufacturer of products like advanced semiconductors, liquid crystal displays and high-definition television.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

• The Korea High-Speed Rail Authority and GEC Alsthom signed a contract in Seoul on June 14 that made the Franco-British company the official supplier of high-speed trains and core technology for the construction of the Seoul-Pusan high-speed rail system. Park Yoo-kwang, the rail authority's top administrator, and Pierre Bilgou, chief executive officer of GEC Alsthom, manufacturer of France's high-speed train, signed the more than 1,000-page contract, ending eight months of tough bilateral negotiations in which South Korea was promised extensive technology transfer at reasonable prices. The contract calls for the completion of the Seoul-Pusan high-speed rail system by 2001.

• South Korea's urban workers earned 13.1 percent more in the first quarter of 1994 than they did during the same period a year earlier, but ended up spending more of it on their cars and dining out, the National Statistical Office (NSO) announced June 18. The monthly income of urban wage-earning households averaged 1.61 million won (\$2,000) in the first three months of this year, compared with 1.42 million won in 1993. Inflation-adjusted income grew 9.2 percent, but spending increased at a faster pace of 13.3 percent. From 1 million won to 1.22 million won a month over the cited period. In particular, money spent on buying and maintaining family cars jumped by 30.3 percent, and that on eating out grew by 30.3 percent, the report said.

• On June 17, visiting American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) President Andrew H. Card called on South Korea to continue opening up its local auto market to imports. "Internationalization is a two-way street," Mr. Card said at a Seoul press conference. Stressing reciprocity in opening the South Korean car market, Mr. Card said that the negative perception among the public toward imported cars is the main obstacle to their penetration of the South Korean market. Such negative perception has been created by past government actions such as tax audits on those who purchase imported cars, he said. Mr. Card added that South Korean officials had expressed their understanding of U.S. concern about the automotive trade imbalance and had proposed joint efforts aimed at rectifying it.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

South Korea

AUTOMOBILE SALES UP BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD

South Korea's automakers have come a long way since Hyundai Motor first made a name for the industry by exporting low-priced cars overseas in the 1980s. The nation's seven auto manufacturers are pumping up their production

capacity, diversifying their export markets and developing a slew of new models for both domestic and overseas consumers.

At the end of this year, the industry's production capacity will hit 3.1 million units, and it is expected to grow by 10 percent to 12 percent

over the next several years. The so-called "Big Three" auto manufacturers — Hyundai Motor, Kia Motors and Daewoo Motor — account for about 80 percent of the industry's annual production capacity.

The industry plans to spend \$20 billion by the turn

of the century in order to increase its domestic production capacity by over 50 percent, to 4.6 million units. This will place South Korea among the world's top five auto producers. It was ranked seventh in 1992 and is expected to come in sixth this year.

"The automakers are getting ready for strong export growth — especially in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe — as well as a booming domestic market," says Don Lee, an auto industry analyst at the Seoul branch office of Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities.

The industry exported 638,647 units in 1993, up 40 percent, led by Hyundai Motor, which held a commanding 55 percent of the market. This strong growth was boosted by the appreciation of the Japanese yen, which gives South Korean cars a price advantage of 10 percent abroad. The emergence of China as a major market was also a positive factor. Exports to China during the first nine months of last year amounted to \$459 million, outpacing sales to the United States, which totaled \$436 million.

On the domestic side of the equation, double-digit demand is expected for the next few years as a result of economic recovery and the need to replace the large number of cars bought in the late 1980s.

The industry sold 1.4 million units in the domestic market last year, an increase of 13.2 percent and equal to 70 percent of total sales. The market is expected to stay



South Korean auto makers are ready to take on world competition.

strong considering Korea's low car density of 8.3 persons per vehicle, compared with 1.3 persons in the United States and 2.1 in Japan.

Commercial vehicles as well as sports/utility vehicles are expected to continue enjoying strong sales growth, while demand for subcompacts will be helped by major facelifts of existing models. New models such as Kia's Avella, Daewoo's Cicero and Hyundai's Accent

have been well-received in the local market.

The automakers know that they have to move beyond the success they have enjoyed selling low-priced subcompacts, however, and become more sophisticated. This concern has been magnified by the opening of the domestic auto market to foreign competition as well as the growing sophistication of local consumers. How well the industry adapts will

determine how successful it is in the future.

The industry is seeking to boost its quality and image by increasing research and development and marketing know-how, but it is still lagging behind. Funds spent on R&D in 1992 as a percentage of sales stood at 2.37 percent in 1992, up from 1.68 percent in 1991, but still much lower than 5.26 percent in Japan and 4.45 percent in the United States.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

South Korea has emerged from a three-year slump in exports, and hopes are high in Seoul that the country is back on the way to repeating the impressive export success it enjoyed in the 1980s.

South Korean exports amounted to \$82.2 billion in 1993 and are expected to increase by a healthy 9 percent this year, to about \$90 billion, according to the Korea Overseas Trade Association.

South Korea saw its international competitiveness slide during the late 1980s because of labor strife and large wage increases. As a result, it lost its comparative advantage in labor-intensive industries and ceded market share to China and Southeast Asian countries. It soon fought back, however, by shifting toward more value-added, technology-intensive exports while moving labor-intensive light industries overseas.

"In order to remain competitive as a major exporter, Korea needs to gain access to cheaper labor, lower interest rates and lower technology development costs," says Park Su-Whan, president of Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. "As a result, Korean companies need to promote internationalization and push for the globalization of their economy."

Although the transition is far from complete, the ma-

chinery and electronics sectors are expected to lead export growth this year, while less-advanced exports like textiles are seeing their economic importance decrease.

For the first four months of the year, exports rose 10.7 percent from a year ago, to \$27.6 billion. Exports to Japan and the European Union surged 17.9 percent and 26 percent respectively, while those to the United States grew by only 2.3 percent, mainly because of a decrease in shipments of textile products, footwear and machinery.

South Korean exports will continue to benefit from the strength of the Japanese yen, especially in sectors where they compete head-to-head with Japanese products like iron and steel, automobiles, shipbuilding, semiconductors and petrochemicals.

"Unfortunately, the strength of the yen can also be a negative considering Korean manufacturers' dependence on imports of Japanese heavy machinery as well as parts and components," says Lee Dyeun Ho, director of the Asia division at the Ministry of Trade Industry & Energy in Seoul. Another worry is increased protectionism in South Korea's overseas markets. Trade officials are highly critical of anti-dumping tariffs levied against them and are concerned that the inauguration of the World Trade Organization next year could stir up new trade disputes.

1994 Is 'VISIT KOREA YEAR'

The land once known as the "Hermit Kingdom" has opened its arms wide to the world during "Visit Korea Year 1994." The event, which is attracting foreign travelers through a variety of incentives and special events, will introduce millions of visitors to the unique charms of South Korea.

In commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Seoul's founding as the capital of Korea, the South Korean government has launched the Visit Korea program and organized a variety of colorful festivals and enticing events on a much larger scale than usual.

A number of cultural festivals, international competitions, musical performances and other events have been taking place throughout the capital city of Seoul, around its mountainous countryside and along its island-studded coastline.

During the summer months, for example, visitors can participate in the '94 Cheju International Triathlon Championship on Cheju Island, a pristine, once-volcanic island off the nation's southern coast that is often referred to as "Korea's Hawaii." Back in Seoul, various parades, exhibitions and folk-art performances will take place throughout the city, and especially along the Han River, which flows through the center of the capital city.

Of course, visitors can also enjoy activities that are always available in South Korea. They can visit ancient palaces, shop in Seoul's underground arcades, climb spectacular mountain ranges or sample the spicy, colorful local cuisine.

Visitors can also take advantage of "Bonus Korea," an incentive program set up by the Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) that is offering foreigners and overseas Koreans 5 percent to 50 percent discounts in 222 establishments, including airlines, trains, hotels, restaurants and department stores. The KNTC has distributed 500,000 Bonus Korea booklets with detachable coupons that can be used to obtain an array of discounts.

Local hotels are offering reduced room rates and special package programs, and department stores are offering discounts. Foreign visitors can save up to 15 percent on department-store duty-free items and 10 percent to 30 percent on hotel stays longer than two days. About 100,000 hotel rooms have been built for Visit Korea Year, and local hotels have upgraded their facilities. Meanwhile, Korean Air and Asiana Airlines, the na-

tion's two flag carriers, are giving foreign visitors 10 percent to 50 percent discounts on domestic flights.

Not surprisingly, the Visit Korea Year program has also helped to boost the local tourism industry. The KNTC expects 4 million foreign visitors to come to Korea in 1994 and spend a total of \$4.2 billion. Many Japanese tourists have made the short trip to Korea because of an easing of visa restrictions, and arrivals from North America and Europe are also improving.

Although critics were not very optimistic about the program prior to its start in January, tourism showed a healthy increase during the first four months of the year, when visitor arrivals increased 18.7 percent over the same period in 1993, and tourist receipts grew by 10.2 percent.

"Judging by the strong increase in the number of guests staying with us and

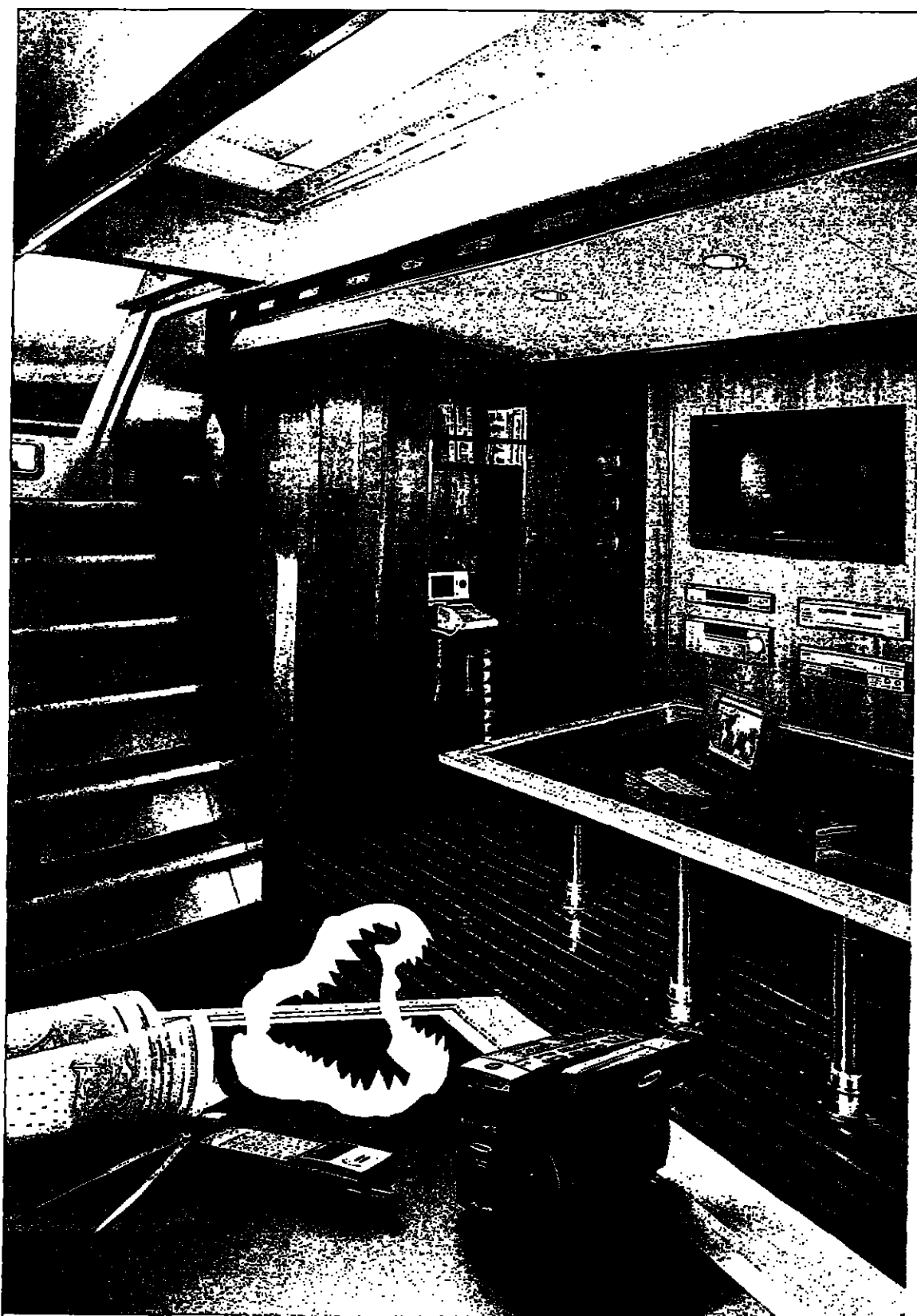
other hotels around town, Visit Korea Year can already be considered a success," says Chung Jae-In, chairman of the Westin Chosun Hotel in Seoul. A big factor in the promotion's success has been a change in how Koreans view tourism, he adds.

In the past, tourism was widely seen as a wasteful, nonessential industry by government planners and the public. The service sector suffered as a result. Visit Korea Year, however, has been accompanied by a shift in public perceptions and an easing of government restrictions. As a result, it looks as though South Korea will become a tourist destination of some significance, according to analysts.

The Visit Korea Year program has also benefited from a recent rebound in the economy and an increase in the number of international business travelers visiting Seoul.



Traditional dances and culture are just part of what's on the menu for this year's tourist.



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SPORTS

Not-So-Meek A's
Win 6th in Row

The Associated Press

A couple of weeks ago, when everyone was ridiculing the Oakland Athletics for their 19-43 record, the wise guys were saying the A's would probably win the super-weak American League West anyway.

Maybe the wise guys were right.

Oakland got another outstanding pitching performance from Bobby Witt, a two-hitter for his second straight shutout.

AL ROUNDUP

and beat the visiting California Angels, 3-0, Tuesday night.

It was the sixth straight for the Athletics, who suddenly find themselves only four games out of first in the West and only one game behind the Angels and Seattle Mariners, tied for second.

"We've got a little something going, no doubt about it," said their manager, Tony LaRussa.

Oakland, with a 14-4 record since June 10, is still 14 games under .500, but the first-place Texas Rangers are only 34-40.

Witt, who pitched a one-hitter against Kansas City in his last start, has not allowed a run in 15 innings this season against the Angels. He walked two and struck out five.

Tim Salmon had both hits for California, singles in the second and seventh innings.

The A's scored twice in the fifth, when Brent Gates walked with one out and Mike Bordick tripled into the right-field corner. Bordick scored on a single by Scott Brosius.

Yankees 10, Red Sox 4: New York, the only team hotter than the A's, won its seventh straight by scoring 10 consecutive runs in Boston.

Daryl Boston had three RBIs, while Bernie Williams, Jim Leyritz and Luis Polonia each drove in two for the Yankees, who have won 9 of 11.

The Red Sox manager, Butch Hobson, had to be restrained by two of his players after shoving an umpire three times during an argument. He likely will be suspended.

Indians 9, Orioles 8: Cleveland, playing at home, blew an 8-5 lead in the top of the ninth, but Albert Belle hit his 21st homer in the bottom of the inning to beat Baltimore.

Belle, who had three hits, drove an 0-and-1 pitch from Alan Mills into the stands in right-center for his 21st home run. It was the third time this season that Belle had won a game at Jacobs Field with his final swing — twice with home runs and once with a two-run single. As a team, the Indians have won nine home games this year in their last at-bat.

Royals 4, White Sox 3: David Cone won his 11th game of the season as Kansas City survived a bases-loaded threat in the ninth and ended host Chicago's six-game winning streak.

Jeff Montgomery got Julio Franco to ground out to first with the bases loaded and two outs in the ninth. Mike MacFarlane had two RBIs for the Royals.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 4: Greg Vaughn and Dave Nilsson broke open a close game with back-to-back homers off Dave Stewart as Milwaukee handed visiting Toronto a 10th straight loss — its longest such streak since dropping 12 straight in 1981.

Rangers 10, Twins 4: Jose Canseco singled in the tie-breaking run before Rusty Greer hit a three-run homer in a seventh inning that gave visiting Texas its victory over Minnesota.

Mariners 6, Tigers 4: Edgar Martinez hit a two-run homer and singled in a run, helping host Seattle beat Detroit and end a five-game losing streak.

Gooden, Golden Boy of Mets, Suspended Again

By Jennifer Frey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden, the final link to the 1986 World Series champion New York Mets and the franchise's glory days of the 1980s, has been suspended from major league baseball for 60 days without pay for a second violation of the commissioner's drug policy.

According to a highly placed person in major league baseball, Gooden failed two random drug tests administered as part of an aftercare program in which he had been enrolled since his first drug-related suspension from baseball, in 1987.

At that time, Gooden underwent treatment at the Smithers Center in New York City for cocaine abuse.

The darling of the organization since he won the National League Rookie of the Year Award in 1984, then the Cy Young as the league's best pitcher in 1985, Gooden returned from his rehabilitation in mid-season 1987.

For seven years, he had passed random drug tests administered by the commissioner's office as frequently as two to three times per week. He had also rebuilt his reputation both on and off the baseball field and, despite injuries and a sub-par pitching record the past few seasons, was widely considered to be the heart and soul of the Mets.

Gooden was not present at Shea Stadium on Tuesday night when the Mets played the St. Louis Cardinals.

In a statement released by the team, he said: "I have been suspended for breaking the rules of my aftercare program. I'm truly sorry it happened. I want to apologize to the club, my teammates, and the people of New York City. I want to thank everyone for their past support."

"I will be back stronger and better. I want to earn your respect back."

Gooden's teammates, members of the Mets' organization, his friends and even his father, Dan Gooden, said Tuesday that they had seen no signs of a relapse and were stunned.

Doctors involved with the case and lawyers representing both the players' association and the owners' Player Relations Committee met June 23 to discuss Gooden's status.

Joe McIlvaine, the Mets' general manager, confirmed Tuesday that the organization had been informed as long as 10 days ago that Gooden was under investigation by the commissioner's office.

Gooden, whose suspension began Tuesday, stands to lose \$1,213,115.

When speaking in early April of the relapse of Darryl Strawberry, his friend and former teammate, Gooden acknowledged that he still was challenged each and every day by the temptation of drugs.

"Everyday, myself, I still don't take it for granted," he said. "I'm still aware of it everyday. What helps keep me strong is knowing no good came out of it in my life. When you go through difficult times, get down for whatever reasons, temptations

come in. But somewhere you've got to find the balance in your life. For baseball, you have to find it in your life."

In the final year of a five-year contract, Gooden had been frustrated by an injury to his right toe, which forced him to miss more than five weeks of a season in which he was eager to make a comeback.

Now, he likely will not pitch for the Mets again this season — McIlvaine limited at as much in his press conference Tuesday — and, realistically, could have made his last appearance in a Mets uniform.

"It's sad, more than anything," said John Franco, one of Gooden's teammates. "I think what we all want is for him to get himself together and get well."



The throw that got by first baseman John Kruk set up the only run off Valenzuela.

Valenzuela's Back, and Good

The Associated Press

Fernando Valenzuela surprised everyone but himself with an impressive return to the major leagues.

"A lot of us didn't think he could throw that hard," Benito Santiago said after his Florida Marlins beat the Phillies, 2-1, on Jerry Browne's ninth-inning sacrifice fly Tuesday night in Philadelphia.

Valenzuela, in six innings, allowed six hits and one unearned run, walking two and striking out one.

Valenzuela, 33, who was pitching for Jalisco of the Mexican League before signing with the Phillies on Friday, said he felt "a little excited" when he first took the mound, but otherwise, "It was a normal game for me. I don't think it's anything new to me. I have been doing this for many years."

Florida scored its only run against him in the third after Chuck Carr reached base when first baseman John Kruk dropped Mariano Duncan's throw on a ground ball to third. Carr stole second, moved to

third on Gary Sheffield's single and scored on Jeff Cooney's sacrifice fly.

Valenzuela, who went 8-10 last year with the Baltimore Orioles, got the biggest cheer of the night when he hit a two-out double to right in the fifth. A crowd of 47,027 — 12,389 more than the teams drew the night before — filled Veterans Stadium with its approval.

The Phillies' catcher, Darren Daulton, an All-Star the past two seasons, was hit by two foul balls during the game and had his right clavicle broken. He will be out six weeks.

Expos 8, Braves 7: Wil Cordero's RBI single capped a two-run rally in the ninth with which Montreal handed visiting Atlanta its fourth straight loss and closed to a half-game of the NL East leader.

Rondell White opened the inning against Steve Bedrosian with a single. Moises Alou walked, Larry Walker singled

for one run, and Cordero singled for Montreal's 16th hit.

Walker had four hits in his first game back from a four-game suspension.

Reds 5, Astros 3: Reggie Sanders hit his 13th homer and two doubles and Bret Boone got two hits and two RBIs as visiting Cincinnati won for the eighth time in 10 games. Houston lost for the fifth in seven.

Cardinals 6, Mets 6: Ozzie Smith's two-out RBI double broke a tie in the seventh and St. Louis added four runs in the eighth to win in New York.

Pirates 6, Cubs 5: Brian Hunter hit his first grand slam in the majors and Don Slaught also homered as Pittsburgh won in Chicago. But the Pirates got the game-winning run in the seventh when Jay Bell doubled and scored on Orlando Merced's single.

Padres 11, Rockies 3: Rockies' pitcher, Steve Lincecum, scored a league record, nine runs in the 11th, salvaged a split of its doubleheader in Denver.

Dante Bichette's bases-loaded infield single in the eighth inning of the first game capped Colorado's comeback from an 8-0 deficit after four innings.

Pitcher Howard Johnson's grand slam in a six-run fourth followed Andres Galarraga's two-run homer, his 22d, that got the Rockies on the board.

In the second game, Melvin Nieves hit a pinch RBI single and Tony Gwynn a two-run single in the 11th. A wild pitch and a hit batsmen allowed two more runs, and three more scored when pitcher Darren Holmes and shortstop Walt Weiss made errors on Brad Ausmus's bases-loaded bouncer up the middle.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	46	27	.626
Baltimore	42	28	.600
Boston	37	37	.500
Detroit	36	38	.486
Toronto	31	43	.419
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	46	28	.622
Montreal	46	29	.613
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
Florida	36	34	.514
New York	32	43	.431
Cincinnati	41	35	.539
Houston	41	35	.539

Tuesday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

Cone, Pichardo (7), Montanero (9) and

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

S. Reed (6), M. Munoz (7), B. Ruffin (9) and

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

Florida

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

Chunichi

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

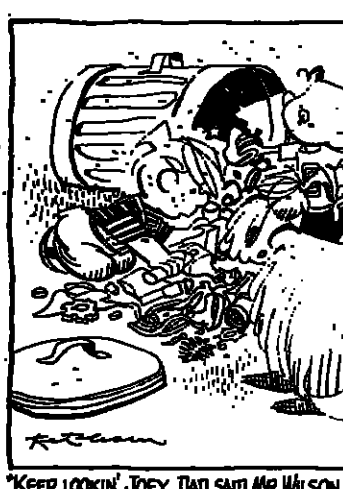
National League

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

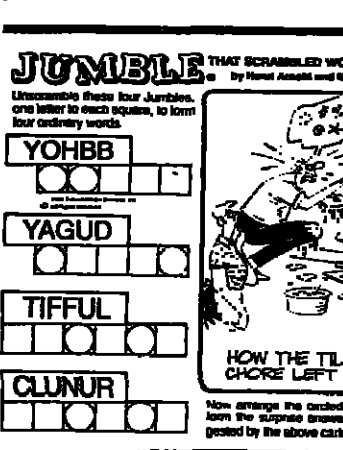
National League

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	36	.514
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Chicago	37	42	.470
Los Angeles	39	37	.513
Colorado	36	41	.468
San Francisco	32	44	.422
San Diego	30	47	.390

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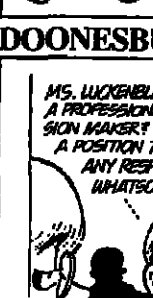
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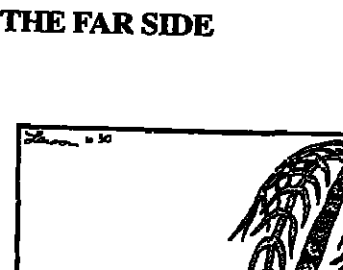
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Barkley to Play For NBA's Suns Another Season

PHOENIX — Thanks to teammate Danny Ainge, Charles Barkley will be back with the Phoenix Suns of the National Basketball Association this fall.

Barkley says he is committed to rehabilitating his ailing back and will return for at least one more season. He said Ainge had talked him out of retiring while the two played in a golf tournament last weekend in Toronto.

"He kept challenging me, telling me, 'If you do everything you're supposed to do, you can be good again,'" Barkley said at a news conference Tuesday that drew almost as much attention as the league's draft on Wednesday night. "I wanted to change my mind" about retiring, he said, "but I couldn't do it myself. I wanted somebody to talk me into coming back. I want to thank Ainge for staying on my case."

Barkley, 31, said he planned to start July 15 on an eight-week rehabilitation program developed by a California back specialist and recommended by the golfing great Jack Nicklaus.

"My body needs a complete overhaul," he said. "I don't think I'll ever be pain-free again... but the bottom line is I'm going to do the work it takes. I know I can do it. I can do anything I put my mind to. This is a big challenge for me — a challenge to my pride — and I've never backed down from a challenge."

Barkley, an eight-time All-Star, admits he has never been known for his diligence in the off-season or in the training room before.

"Up until the Olympics" in 1992, "I never touched a basketball during the summer," he said. "I don't believe in playing basketball during the summer. I don't believe in working out during the summer. If you've been through an NBA season, you get physically and mentally exhausted."

"But I wasn't happy with the way last season ended. I don't want to be remembered limping around. That's why I want to play again. I want my last season to be fun."

Golden State forward Chris Webber, the top pick in last year's draft and the league's rookie of the year, has exercised a contract option that will make him a restricted free agent on July 1.

His 15-year, \$74.4 million contract contains a clause that allows him to become a restricted free agent. Having exercised the option, he may field offers from other teams beginning Friday.

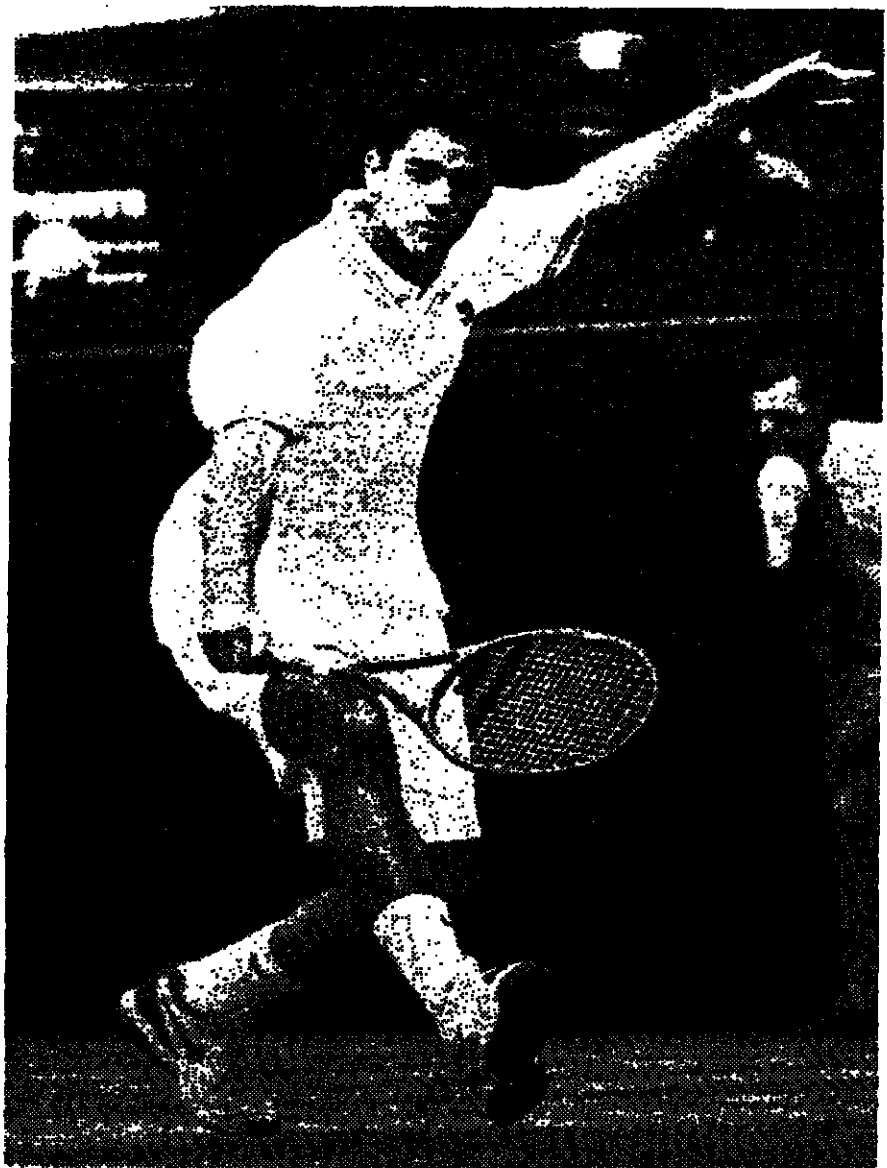
Under league rules, the Warriors have 15 days to match any such offer and resign the power forward.

The NBA Players Association won the first round in its off-court battle with the league.

U.S. District Court Judge John F. Keenan, acting on the players' antitrust suit, granted a temporary restraining order in New York preventing the signing of any contracts between teams and players until the NBA can show cause at a hearing on July 8.

The union filed suit Monday against the league and its 27 teams, contending that the draft, the salary cap and the right of first refusal are illegal under antitrust laws.

That was in response to a suit by the league, which sought to extend terms of the collective bargaining agreement that expired last Thursday.



Pete Sampras (above) quick-stepped by Michael Chang, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3, to reach the men's semifinals in just 1 hour, 51 minutes. As Boris Becker (left) went all out to win the last 12 points in beating Christian Bergstrom, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-3, he caused more controversy — while his wife, Barbara, watched anxiously.



Frank Lovell/Agence France Presse

Sampras to Face Martin in Semis, Becker Will Take On Ivanisevic

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England — After Pete Sampras had just broken Michael Chang's serve in the third game of the second set, a belated request from a man in the crowd resounded Wednesday around Wimbledon's Centre Court: "Come on, Pete, give him a break!"

But for Michael Chang on this crisp and sunny afternoon of four men's quarterfinal matches, there were no breaks. There was no chance against the world's top-ranked player, a man everyone says is now playing at a level above all the rest.

Never was that more obvious than during Sampras's precise and very nearly perfect 6-4, 6-1, 6-3 defeat of his old friend and long-time foe.

"There was a moment there today where everything just really clicked," Sampras said. "I don't feel like I was in a zone, but I was getting there. Today's tennis was pretty much flawless on my side. I didn't give him a chance to get into his game."

Sampras, the 22-year-old defending champion, will now take a winning streak of 15 straight sets into his semifinal match Friday against fellow American Todd Martin, a 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 5-7, 7-5 winner over Wayne Ferreira of South Africa in the day's longest match, 3

hours and 4 minutes. Martin, a quarterfinalist a year ago, has never been this far at Wimbledon and lost in straight sets to Sampras in the final of the Australian Open in January.

For Boris Becker, the three-time Wimbledon champion, it was another victory and another day of controversy after his 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-3 triumph over a polite but perturbed Christian Bergstrom of Sweden on Court 1.

In the other semifinal, Becker, the seventh seed, will face Croatia's Goran Ivanisevic, a 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-3), 6-4 winner over a fellow left-hander, the serve-and-volley specialist Guy Forget of France. Ivanisevic, the fourth seed, had 29 aces and his serve was clocked at 136 miles (85 kilometers) an hour, believed to be a record speed since the men's tour began keeping records in 1990.

Bergstrom was upset that Becker had raised his arm and called one of the Swedes' shots out at set point in the first set, causing Bergstrom to hit his own forehand volley into the net. The ball had not been called out by the chair or the linesman and Becker actually returned it, raising his arm after he hit the shot back. Bergstrom said he instinctively stopped playing when he heard Becker cry out, then netted his forehand return.

Becker won the point and the set and Bergstrom argued to no avail with the umpire. "I asked him if he's allowed to do that, to call the ball out and stop play," Bergstrom said. "He said it was allowed.... I was a little bit disturbed."

Bergstrom also was not happy with Becker's delaying tactics later while the Swede was trying to serve. This came a day after Becker's fourth-round opponent, Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine, had complained that Becker had used a similar tactic against him as Medvedev was serving with a 4-2 lead in the fifth set. After the ball left Medvedev's racket, Becker raised his hand to signal he was not ready, and the chair ordered Medvedev to serve again.

Becker was fined \$1,000 this week for having his trainer give him treatment after he left the court for a toilet break during a match against Javier Frana of Argentina on Saturday. Frana, several other players and the NBC commentator John McEnroe, a three-time champion at Wimbledon, said Becker should have been disqualified from the tournament for that.

"If you're good enough, win without cheating," Medvedev complained on Tuesday.

Bergstrom said Wednesday that he "wouldn't go so far as 'cheating,' but in every match,

there is a little psychological war, and you do what you have to do and what is best for you to win a match. Sometimes, it's a little disturbing."

Becker said he has a perfectly clear conscience and dismissed what he described as "all these silly questions." Instead he wanted to talk about his having advanced to the semifinals for the second straight year.

And Bergstrom's complaint at the end of the first set? "We had a long rally and he was at the net," Becker said. "He smashed it long.... The umpire and the linesman didn't think so and he missed his forehand volley. That was it. It's an unfortunate play at set point."

"But everything is going so fast and you don't have time to react, you just do it by instinct," he said. "You know, I want to make one thing clear. I don't like what's going on for the past two or three days. I've been doing the same things for the last 10 years. All of a sudden this is not supposed to be fair."

"I'm within the rules," he said. "Everybody has their way of doing things on the court.... Maybe the main reason they speak up is because they lost."

Sampras's way of doing things against Chang was to never allow him in the match. Though he managed to get only half his first serves in, Chang was able to win only 17 points on Sampras's serve all day, seven in the first two sets.

"Pete's at the moment where I think he's reached the peak of his career," Chang said respectfully. "A couple of years ago, you could definitely say he was weak in quite a few areas. Certain parts would crack under pressure or fail him in tight spots. He's changed that."

Sampras was able to do it all on Wednesday. If Chang initiated a rally, Sampras would hit the ball back harder and move his foe from one side of the court to the other, constantly keeping him off balance. On the rare occasions that Chang came up to the net, Sampras's passing shots were zinging past his ears. When Chang did chase down and return the shots, he found Sampras waiting at the net.

Chang's best chance to get back into the match came when he trailed 3-1 in the third set on Sampras' serve. The game initially got to deuce on one of Sampras's three double faults. Twice more after Sampras took the advantage, Chang managed to get back to deuce.

But then Chang hit a topspin forehand return of serve deep, and Sampras unloaded a big first serve that Chang hit weakly toward the net. The ball just hit the top of the cord and trickled over, but Sampras was right there to take it on the bounce and put away his own angled shot for the game and a 4-1 lead.

At that point, the actor Jack Nicholson, who had been watching most of the match, left Centre Court, knowing full well that Chang no longer had a chance. About 15 minutes later, it was all over, an hour and 51 minutes of sublime play by the world's top-ranked player.

"There were times when I felt anything I hit was going to be a drop volley winner or a good volley," Sampras said. "If there's one thing I didn't do well today, it was serve, which is my best shot. But that's kind of nitpicking a little."

NEWS DOUBLES, QUARTERFINALS
Grant Connell, Canada, and Patrick Galbraith (2), U.S., def. Lun Bote, South Africa, and Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-3), 6-4.
Olivier Delaunay, France, and Andrei Medvedev, Ukraine, def. Tom Nijssen, Netherlands, and Cyril Suk (4), Czech Republic, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.
WIMBLEDON DOUBLES, QUARTERFINALS
Nicola Pietrangeli, U.S., and Kristine Razafimanantsoa, Madagascar, def. Martina Hingis, Switzerland, and Larion Nedelkov (7), Russia, 6-4, 6-4.
Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands, and Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Justine Grisar, Netherlands, and Molla Mercuri, Croatia, 6-4, 6-2.

The First 2 Rounds of the NHL Draft

FIRST ROUND
1. Florida, Ed Jovanovski, d. Washington (OHL), 2. Anaheim, Oles Tverdovsky, d. Krynin Svetlana, Moscow (OHL), 3. Ottawa, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 4. Edmonton (from Washington), 5. Tampa Bay, Colin Couturier, d. Brandon (OHL), 6. Quebec, Josef Martin, d. Quebec, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 7. Los Angeles, Matt Johnson, d. Pittsburgh (OHL), 8. New York Islanders (from Quebec), 9. New York Islanders (from Quebec), 10. Washington (from Quebec), 11. Boston, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 12. Quebec, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 13. Vancouver, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 14. Chicago, Ethan Merrill, d. New York Islanders (OHL), 15. Washington, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 16. Toronto, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 17. Philadelphia, Radek, d. Los Angeles (OHL), 18. New York Islanders (from Philadelphia), 19. New York Islanders (from Philadelphia), 20. New York Islanders (from Philadelphia), 21. New York Islanders (from Philadelphia), 22. New York Islanders (from Philadelphia), 23. 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Kennet Andersson (rear), kicking the ball by Mauro Silva, surprised Brazil by putting Sweden ahead in the 24th minute.

2 Killed, Scores Injured in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY — Rampaging youths smashed car windows, beat one man to death and marred a giant celebration for Mexico's advance in World Cup play.

Another man died from injuries sustained when he fell off the roof of a hijacked bus and at least 80 people were injured, 16 of them seriously.

The street fiestas, with scattered outbursts of violence, erupted minutes after the 1-1 tie Tuesday with Italy that clinched Mexico's second-round berth in the tournament.

One group of about 100 youths, many of them apparently drunk, roamed near downtown, smashing windows and looting a liquor store.

"We foreigners were very frightened," said Elisa Alvarez, 49, of São Paulo, as she helped a friend reach the Mexican Red Cross hospital.

"People were hitting other people with bottles and sticks and running all about," she added.

On the fringes of a throng of Mexicans feverishly waving flags and dancing to mariachi music, bands of shirtless youths attacked people, hijacked city buses and smashed shop windows.

Past nightfall, bloodied victims arrived at the Red Cross hospital emergency entrance every few minutes in ambulances.

Worried relatives at the hospital peered through the grimy white emergency room doors as doctors worked on victims with injuries — from gashes caused by flying rocks to broken bones, and other injuries sustained in fistfights.

Downtown, a man was beaten unconscious by a gang of about 20 youths, then fatally wounded with a powerful firecracker was left to explode beside his head.

A second man beaten by the gang as hundreds of people watched in horror was reported in serious condition.

At least 80 people were injured, according to the Red Cross. Sixteen had to be hospitalized, and most of the rest were given first aid on the spot and allowed to go home.

On Friday, at least 118 people were injured during clashes that followed Mexico's victory over Ireland in first-round play. But while hundreds of riot police stayed away Tuesday, the lack of security allowed vandals to roam with impunity.

"Viva Mexico! Mexico, Mexico rah rah!" the crowd roared as briefcase-toting businessmen joined high school students in black leather jackets and mothers pushing baby strollers.

But as drunkenness increased, so did the violence.

"I'm from a country of 3 million people and this looks like there are 3 million people on this street," said a New Zealand schoolteacher, Steve Tonnies. "It does get a little intimidating."

Boisterous fans celebrating Mexico's victory clashed again with police in the central business district of Huntington Park, near Los Angeles.

Several businesses were looted, police said, but there was no immediate estimate of damage. A 3-year-old girl was hit with a bottle and several officers suffered minor bruises, police said. There was no word on the girl's condition.

At one point, more than 100 revelers, mostly young men, ransacked a fireworks stand, quickly overcoming employees who tried to prevent the plunder. Ecstatic looters ran off with armfuls of July 4th fireworks, some of which were quickly lit and thrown at police.

Authorities said arrests numbered no more than a dozen, as their priority was to disperse the crowd. (AP, LAT)

For Brazil, the Pressure Continues

PONTIAC, Michigan — The mixed zone in the basement is where the performers and their critics meet, separated by a low steel barrier and the misunderstandings of language. Entrapped there by a modern Homeric monster — multi-armed, -legged, -lensed, -microphoned — the Brazilian manager, Carlos Alberto Parreira, appeared to be pleading for his life.

He was smirking in a very cool sort of way, the way they teach you in the movies, but his arms were moving like he was riding a unicycle along a tightrope over a pit of crocodiles, so he basically was pleading. Even though his team:

- 1) Had just won its World Cup group;
- 2) Remains favored to win the final on July 17;
- 3) Gets to return to its home base of San Francisco to play the vastly inferior U.S. team on July 4.

Unhappily, all of this had resulted from a 1-1 draw with Sweden on Tuesday. The Swedes were altogether happy, for at home they recall Brazil's 5-2 victory over host Sweden in the 1958 World Cup final, the coming out of the 17-year-old Pelé. Tuesday's draw clinched second place for Sweden in Group B and a second-round match with Saudi Arabia, which can not be taken lightly after it stunned Belgium on Wednesday.

Parreira responded to the Swedes' happiness by accusing them of playing for the draw. The Swedes said they had played to win, and it's hard to argue with them since they did score the first goal, on a long high cross chested down by Kennet Andersson in the 24th minute. On the first bounce he teed it high to the far corner, past Claudio Taffarel, the goalkeeper who hadn't allowed anything past him in the first two games.

It came as a huge shock, even though Sweden (without its leading striker, Martin Dahlin, suspended for yellow cards) had been threatening to knock down the arrogant favorites from the beginning. The Brazilians have felt too much at home in this country — even in the hideous Silverdome, where the light is artificial, the air as fresh as on an overnight flight; where the Brazilian drum-beating and whistling thumped off the roof and combined with the latent humidity to make the 76,000-seat arena feel like an engine room in the belly of an overworked ship.

The Brazilians have proved themselves to be the most talented and least passionate contenders of the first round. They deserve credit for keeping their heads amid the overwhelming demands at home, but

then they began treating the ball like a priceless breakable. They held it, moved it from place to place to hide it, but never did anything with it. They didn't even shoot it until the 19th minute, when the ball rolled off Dunga's shin into the arms of goal-keeper Thomas Ravelli. As for Rai, Brazil's captain was so transparent that Parreira had no choice but to withdraw him in the second half.

Meanwhile, the Swedes were knocking Romário and others off the ball (surely the U.S. team took note of that) and silencing the yellow-and-green audience until only the drumbeat could be heard. In the 45th minute, Thomas Brodin's corner was bunted by Patrik Andersson within breath of the far post — and if the ball hadn't tied him up, the Swedes would have led by 2-0 at the half, which might have been the best thing for the Brazilians.

The game seems so easy for them. At halftime they decided to score, and 83 seconds later Romário was poking the ball ahead of him like a balloon — poke and chase, poke and chase — which would have seemed like the simplest play in the world if not for the four defenders desperately trying to prevent him from poking it behind Ravelli. "Fantastic," Kennet Andersson would say. "He shoots when the goalie doesn't think he's going to shoot."

Brazil maintained interest for another 20 minutes, as Romário, whose charisma is unmatched in this tournament, delighted in being a pest. Had this been the second round, maybe Sweden's goal would not have held up. As it was, Brazil needed only the draw to win the group, while Sweden — understanding that it had nothing to lose now that Cameroon was crumbling in San Francisco — wanted to play for the victory but simply couldn't, not for a long time.

"It almost was a friendly," Parreira said in the mixed zone afterward. "It was only a matter of deciding the first-place team and the second-place team, no more than that."

Here is what gives the Americans the slightest bit of hope of pulling off a July 4 upset greater than what they did to England 44 years ago. Sweden wasn't able to put three passes together in the second half, its control was practically zero, at one point Patrik Andersson was heading directly to Romário in front of goal — but Romário wasted that one — and for all that Ravelli saw only two world-class chances: a kick save one-on-one against Romário in the 54th minute, and in the 85th minute a diving rescue of Bebeto's free kick. Midway through the second half,

the crowd began to chant in vain for Romário, the 17-year-old who scored 54 goals in Cruzeiro's first 54 games.

The Swedes were able to ride it out until the sixth minute, when they had two chances to steal a victory: on a long half-volley from substitute Hakan Mild, and Kennet Andersson's glancing header, both wide, both fierce.

"I'm proud of my players," said Tommy Svensson, the Swedish coach. "I must admit that Brazil is a very strong team, with very skillful players. But I'm pleased to say that my players played very hard, and I don't think Brazil created that many chances anyway."

And that was what Parreira was left to explain in the mixed zone, where every rumor is cut out and examined, no matter how small or benign. The country is concerned when Brazil plays too defensively, and so he claimed that his team had played to win — when it hadn't, not really. Everything Parreira does is compared with the 1970 champion of Pelé, Rivelino and Carlos Alberto. He complained about the slightly smaller field inside the hideous Silverdome, and he pointed out, rightly, that every opponent drops back and seeks to counterattack Brazil. The Americans will play that way for sure.

"Their group was very tough," Parreira said of the United States. "I had doubts at the beginning that they would qualify, but they had a beautiful game against the Swiss, a good game against Colombia, and they didn't deserve at all to lose against Romania."

He was fighting already — fighting his team's overconfidence, fighting the public overreaction. The pressures are immense, and the next game is one they will never be allowed to lose. Those can be the hardest games to win, especially against if the opponent plays passionately.

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CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

FIRST ROUND										At Dallas										Sunday July 10																																																																					
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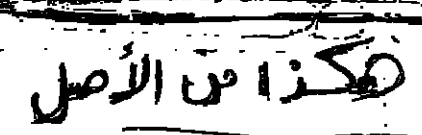
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Daniele Massaro, colliding with Mexico's Juan de Dios Ramirez, has made a habit of coming in and scoring quickly.

Massaro, the Man Who Has Saved Italy

By George Vecsey

WASHINGTON — Daniele Massaro was not even listed in the Italian team guide last December. There were 43 names, all the way from Albertini to Zenga, but between Marchegiani and Mussi, there was just a tiny white space.

But Massaro saved so many games for AC Milan team last season that he forced himself upon the national squad. Tuesday, he came off the bench at halftime and quickly scored. Mexico would soon tie the game, 1-1, and win the so-called Group of Death and advance to Giants Stadium next Tuesday. And Italy, by finishing third, had to wait several hours until Cameroon had lost to Russia, 6-1.

But Massaro had saved Italy from the immediate prospect of going home. There is an unpleasant history of Italian teams being revived after premature exits from World Cups. There is also a grand tradition of Italian players emerging as heroes. In 1982, Italy played poorly in the first round, but along came Paolo Rossi to take that team to the championship. Then in 1990, a marginal player named Salvatore (Toto) Schillaci came off the bench to score six goals in the World Cup.

"Who will be the next Toto?" Italy asked as the national team's coach, Arrigo Sacchi, convened more than 70 players for his squad. Meanwhile, Massaro was having the year of his life, despite playing behind all the expensive players for rich and powerful AC Milan.

So Massaro waited, usually with the five substitutes on the bench. But then he began to develop this knack of coming off the bench in the second half. He would be sent into the game in the 65th or 70th minute. Milan won the championship as Massaro scored 11 goals, seven either tying or winning the game. Sacchi, who once coached

Milan, finally called his old player up to the national squad in May.

"If at the start of the season you had told me I was going to the World Cup, I would have said you were crazy," Massaro said recently.

Asked about the Schillaci factor, Massaro said, "I don't know if I will be the new Schillaci, but I certainly consider myself lucky to be part of this group."

He said he would be perfectly happy to begin the game on the bench.

"Whether I play 25 or 45 minutes isn't important," Massaro said.

He watched the first half Tuesday, as Italy knew it would almost surely be out of the World Cup if it lost, and would be in bad shape in a scoreless tie. At halftime, while the grounds keepers were picking bits of litter off the field, Massaro jogged and stretched his 33-year-old body.

He replaced Pierluigi Casiraghi, and seven minutes into the half, Massaro took

a pass from Demetrio Albertini, stopped it with his chest, let it drop at his right foot, and maneuvered it on a low angle to his left, into the goal. For the rest of the second half, Massaro was the most energetic Italian player on the field.

"He played well, and not only with the goal," said Roberto Baggio, recently honored as the best player in the world.

Because Italy had to await developments in other groups, the Italians dared not celebrate. They looked fairly grim as they filed to their bus, but at least they had avoided an immediate return to Italy, and a sense of national disgrace.

Massaro was one of two players called to the postgame drug-testing room, and afterward to speak to reporters. The explanation given: He wanted to say hello to his wife. For this quiet and dependable forward, who had scored a clutch goal in the biggest sports tournament in the world, that sounded about right.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The market women in the capital of Yaounde were about the only cheerful people in the country after Cameroon's 6-1 loss to Russia. And they jokingly told reporters they had a cooking pot ready for Henri Michel, the team's French coach.

"We advise him to go straight home to France," said one woman.

Goalie Choi In Young will not soon forget the 3-2 loss to Germany that eliminated South Korea.

"I am finished as a national player, no more for Korea," he said from the team's hotel in Grapevine, Texas. "I am not comfortable any more, the three goals will haunt me forever."

Wally Yip, who runs a dry cleaning

business in Metairie, Louisiana, has a chance to forget about stained sweaters and rumpled dresses for the rest of his life.

Yip, 44, was selected at random by the Gillette Co. to take part in a contest at the Rose Bowl on July 4. If he kicks a soccer ball 15 yards through a four-foot diameter opening, he wins \$1 million.

"Andy Warhol said that everyone gets his 15 minutes of fame and my time has arrived," Yip said.

Greece's coach, Alketas Panagoulas, said he likely will quit and return to live in the United States.

"I have a two-year contract that ends in July," the former U.S. national team coach said. "I might come back here. This is my second country."

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Dutch Move to 2d Round With Defeat of Morocco

ORLANDO, Florida — The Netherlands moved into the second round of the World Cup with a 2-1 win over Morocco in the steamy heat of the Citrus Bowl stadium on Wednesday.

Bryan Roy, who had been on the field for only 11 minutes, netted the winner in the 78th minute, gratefully snapping up the chance provided by Dennis Bergkamp, who had crossed from the left.

Bergkamp had put the Netherlands into the lead two minutes before the interval but Dutch joy was short-lived. Hassan Nader fired Morocco level within two minutes of the restart.

Peter van Vossen, one of four changes in the Dutch starting lineup from the one beaten 1-0 by Belgium last Saturday, evaded two tackles on the left near the corner flag and cut into the Moroccan box.

The striker touched the ball on to Bergkamp, who had little room to maneuver but managed to squeeze a close-range left-foot shot into the far corner of the net to goalkeeper Zakaria Alaoui's left.

Morocco started the second half with only 10 men and it took a minute for midfielder Mustapha Hadji to get on the field.

But once there, Hadji immediately justified the switch. Within 60 seconds of his arrival he gathered a long ball on the right and centered for Nader in the box to tuck away the equalizer with the Dutch defense at sea.

Five Moroccan players were booked in the first half as their revamped team, showing five changes from their last starting lineup, fought

to prevent a third successive World Cup loss after defeats by Belgium and Saudi Arabia.

With Belgium losing 1-0 to Saudi Arabia in Washington, the Dutch finished atop group F by virtue of their own 2-1 victory over the Saudis, with whom they shared the final tally of six points and a 4-3 goal difference. It was superior to that of previously unbeaten Belgium.

The Dutch will meet Ireland in Orlando in the second round on Monday.

Thus the Dutch are still seeking the supreme prize after finishing as runners-up in 1974 and 1978.

The veteran Dutch midfielder Jan Wouters will miss the clash with Ireland after receiving his second booking of the tournament for fouling Nader in the 30th minute.

The Dutch endured many anxious moments against the unfortunate Moroccans, who leave without a point.

The speedy Moroccan forwards, with an entirely revamped front three, frequently threatened on the break.

Nader might have put them ahead in the 16th minute but his shot was deflected just outside Dutch goalkeeper Ed de Goey's right post.

Ahmed Bahja also came close, while de Goey did well to turn a fierce long-range shot from Rachid Daoudi, a second-half substitute, around his post in the 67th minute.

Aron Winter, replacing the disappointing Frank Rijkaard in the starting lineup, threatened in the 23d minute and had an effort from a Roy cross in the 71st turned away for a corner.



Saeed Owairan, with the most spectacular goal yet seen at this World Cup, gave Saudi Arabia a 1-0 lead over Belgium.

Saudis Stun Belgium, 1-0, To Advance

Group Favorite Has No Answers To Counterattack

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia produced one of the biggest upsets of the opening round of the World Cup finals on Wednesday when it toppled Belgium, the previously unbeaten Group F favorite, 1-0.

The goal came only five minutes into the match when Saeed Owairan burst from an unmarked position in his own half to carve open the Belgian rear guard with a spectacular run and emphatic shot.

The skillful, attacking midfielder accelerated past Dirk Medved, swerved wide of Michel De Wolf, left Rudy Smits in his wake and thundered a rising right-foot shot past the startled goalkeeper, Michel Preud'homme, as Philippe Albert lunged desperately.

It was the first goal conceded by Belgium in the tournament and it was a goal worthy of winning any game, Belgium, which had already qualified after successive 1-0 victories over Morocco and the Netherlands, finished third in the group after the Dutch and the Saudis.

The Saudis will go to Dallas to play Sweden on Sunday. The Belgians will play either Germany on Saturday at Chicago or the Group D winner on Tuesday in Foxboro, Massachusetts, in the second round.

The victory was the most famous in Saudi Arabia's soccer history and came against a Belgian team so confident before the game that four leading players, three with yellow cards received earlier in the tournament, were rested.

For Belgium, it was a huge disappointment as Coach Paul Van Himst had pinned his hopes on avoiding defeat to win the group and stay in Orlando. But the Belgians missed a series of chances after dominating much of the game.

"The team would have expected a point today, and they're very disappointed not to do that," Van Himst said. "The turning point was the goal that was given away."

"Today we played against a very dangerous side, especially on the counterattack."

"I told you we would take second place in the group, and here we are, delivering what we promised," said the Saudis' coach, Jorge Solari. "This was not expected by many people."

The Saudis used a counterattack offense to perfection, springing several players free. Van Himst sent in Luc Nilis in the first half and Josy Weber in the second to add offensive punch.

The Belgians had the majority of possession time in the first half, but no scoring chances until Van Himst replaced forward Marc Degryse with Nilis in the 24th minute.

Three minutes later Marc Wilimots fanned on a shot at a wide open net and Nilis sent a shot just wide of the right post in the 29th.

The Belgians created far more chances in the second half, but still were whistled at by their fans in the partisan crowd. The Saudis appeared to try the same tactic that failed against the Dutch. They often wasted time and also drew whistles from the crowd.

But this time there were no breakdowns in defense, despite the scoring chances by the Belgians.

Russia's Salenko Breaks Goal Record, and Cameroon's Heart

By Jay Privman
New York Times Service

PALO ALTO, California — The only way Cameroon had a chance of advancing to the second round in the World Cup was to beat Russia by at least three goals.

By the time Oleg Salenko had finished, Cameroon wasn't even close.

Salenko set a World Cup record with five goals as Russia pounded a disorganized and dispirited Cameroon squad, 6-1, in a Group B match Tuesday at Stanford Stadium. That vaulted the Russians over Cameroon into third place in the group and gave them a slim chance to advance to the second round. They need help from teams in other groups and probably won't know until Thursday, Cameroon, though, is definitely heading home.

Salenko, who plays for Valencia in the Spanish league, was a reserve in Russia's opening loss to Brazil. He then got his first World Cup start in the next game, scoring Russia's only goal in a 3-1 loss to Sweden.

Aided by a porous Cameroon defense that regularly allowed outnumbered attacks, he scored five times, with three goals in the first half, to break the previous single-game record held by nine players. The most recent one to achieve a four-goal game was Emilio Butragueno of Spain, against Denmark in 1984 in Mexico.

"I didn't even know what the old record was," Salenko said afterward. "I only realized it when the public address announcer announced it on the loudspeaker."

But with little understanding of English, even then he wasn't sure.

"Record, what record?" Salenko had asked as he left the field.

Cameroon, whose innocent charm made it the surprise team of the 1990 World Cup, was dragged down this year by backbiting, off-field politics, and constant on-field bickering, but the Indomitable Lions, with a loss and a tie, coming into Tuesday's game, still had a chance to advance to the next round.

Instead, they made the Russians look like one of the tournament favorites instead of a team known chiefly for a plodding style that had produced one goal in two games. Cameroon's defense was too far forward for the entire game, and Cameroon's goalkeeper, Jacques Songo'o, could not stop the relentless Russian attack.

Songo'o is considered Cameroon's third-best goalkeeper, and he was surprisingly inserted Tuesday over the second-stringer, Thomas Nkono. Cameroon's best goalkeeper, Joseph-Antoine Bell, quit the team on Sunday after leading a player revolt over the weekend. Cameroon's players have complained that funds promised by their soccer federation were slow in arriving.

The turmoil obviously carried onto the field Tuesday. Cameroon's defenders were out of position all afternoon, and Songo'o spent most of the first half arguing with his defensemen over their positioning.

Salenko scored Russia's first five goals. His first goal came after a scramble in the penalty box in the 16th minute. The ball squirted back to Salenko near the 18-yard mark, and he fired a shot past Songo'o.

Salenko next scored off an indirect free kick in the 41st minute. As Cameroon's players argued the awarding of the kick, Russia's Igor Korneiev put the ball in play. Korneiev advanced the ball to Ilya Tsybalsky, who looked up to find himself and Salenko bearing down on Songo'o on a two-on-one breakaway. With the Cameroon players pleading futilely for offside, Tsybalsky fed the ball to Salenko, who then smacked it past a diving Songo'o.

Just moments before halftime, Salenko was awarded a penalty kick when he was tackled in the penalty box. When the referee, Jamal al Sharif, spotted the ball, Songo'o walked over and petulantly kicked it away, incurring a yellow card. Once the ball was reset, Salenko charged forward and tapped it to his right as

Songo'o, trying to anticipate the shot, dived the wrong way.

Roger Milla, Cameroon's 42-year-old wonder, scored in the 47th minute to make it 3-1, but then Salenko scored twice within a two-minute span to put Russia up by 5-1. In the 72d minute, Salenko fired in a 15-meter (50-foot) shot from the center of the field. And in the 74th minute, Salenko beat Songo'o to a loose ball at the side of the net and chipped a shot over the Cameroon's goalkeeper and into the net.

Dmitri Radchenko, who scored Russia's final goal, in the 82d minute, said: "He was just able to take advantage of all the right moments."

The players to score four goals in a World Cup game were: Emilio Butragueno, Spain, 1980; Eusebio, Portugal, 1966; Just Fontaine, France, 1958; Sándor Kocsis, Hungary, 1954; Juan Schiaffino, Uruguay, 1950; Ademir, Brazil, 1950; Ernest Williamowski, Poland, 1938; Leonidas, Brazil, 1938; Gustav Wetterstrom, Sweden, 1938.

For U.S. Team, Lalas Delivers on Personality and Defense

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — If you don't recognize the name, Alexi Lalas, you will recognize the hair. Orange as a blow-dried sunset. A cascading tangle of curls. The man looks like a heavy metal Ronald McDonald. A goatee hangs from his chin like a whisk broom. Any longer, it would need its own grounds crew.

"I have employed a full-time staff of highly trained professionals to keep it clean," Lalas joked on a recent afternoon at the Rose Bowl.

He has the most visible face, or at least head, on the U.S. team. Like Carlos Valderrama, the flighty-yet-midfielder from Colombia, he has spawned a cult following of fans who come to games dressed in carrot tops and goatees. Lalas even keeps a set of backup hair himself.

Cosch Bora Milutinovic made him hear his locks when Lalas joined the U.S. team in 1991. Lalas keeps the shavings in a bag under the sink in the bathroom.

"It reminds me of a bunch of things, things I had to do to get here," he said.

Until the World Cup began, many people thought Lalas was a media creation, a sort of marketing Frankenstein, whose free spirit, wit and guitar-playing, poetry-writing, slurpee-drinking, retro-hippie, prepster-from-hell persona would provide

amusing attention, if not solid defense, for the U.S. team. Sure, he could get on television, but could he get the Americans to the second round of the World Cup?

A central defender of limited skills, Lalas sometimes body checks as if he were playing ice hockey back in prep school. Finesse is not his game. Brains and determination and hard work are. "The wizard," teammate Marcelo Balboa calls him, adding, "He's the professor."

In the World Cup finals Lalas has, with considerable support from Balboa and others, shut out two of the world's most dangerous strikers, Stéphane Chapuisat of Switzerland and Faustino Asprilla of Colombia. So dispirited was Asprilla that he was benched at halftime of the unexpected 3-1 loss to the United States.

A few weeks ago, few would have predicted that Lalas, at age 24, would become as famous for his defense as his hair. During an exhibition against Saudi Arabia, Hank Steinbrecher, executive director of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said the porous American defense reminded him of Swiss cheese.

"You definitely fuel off the negative stuff," Lalas said. If people think he is simply a marketing creation, he said, "Tough: let them come and meet me. My number is listed."

"There was a time when I let it bother

me," he added. "Then I met some of the people who wrote it and I said, 'Damn, they're not worth it.' People were writing bad stuff, but at least they were writing about it. It's important to have the opinions expressed — this guy can't play, this guy is good. It's crucial to the development of the sport."

Nothing was more crucial to the development of American soccer than the victory over Colombia. Lalas responded with a primal scream that seemed to exorcise the World Cup frustrations of the past 44 years, in which the Americans had not won a game or the world's respect. The victory was incredible, historical, even "very cool," Lalas said. But, he added in a moment of perspective, it was no miracle.

"A miracle is a baby surviving a plane crash," he said.

If not, then it was highly improbable. For the Americans as a team and for Lalas personally. He grew up in suburban Detroit and lived for several years in Greece. His mother is a writer, and he lived without a television in Greece or an innate passion for soccer in the United States. He played the piano, taught himself the guitar, read voraciously, began to write poetry. Where many kids begin playing soccer at 4 or 5, Lalas said he entered his first organized league when he was 10 or 11.

"It was just starting to be a cool sport to

play," he said. "Before then, the people who played were dorks or people who couldn't play football."

Whatever sport he attempted, the 6-foot, 3-inch, 195-pound Lalas found eventual success. He led his high school team in suburban Detroit to a state championship in ice hockey and was named Michigan's 1987 player of the year in soccer. He took Rutgers to the NCAA soccer championship game in 1990 and was named the national college player of the year. He also made two brief appearances with the U.S. national team in 1990, but attended the World Cup as a spectator.

"I was with some kids from high school, chasing women, drinking beer, hanging out and seeing soccer," Lalas said. "I watched the U.S. play Austria, with my face painted, and it never occurred to me that I could possibly be out there."

Milutinovic took over as coach of the U.S. team in 1991, and though he made Lalas cut his hair, he never cut him from the team, appreciating his hard work and enthusiasm, however ungainly it was at times.

"There are definitely guys with more skill in their pinkie than I will have in my entire life," Lalas said. "As a professional athlete, you have to analyze your ability and you can't overextend it. I concentrate on marking my man, winning balls and pushing them to the people who can do

something with it. Everyone knows his role. No one goes crazy."

An appreciative Milutinovic has allowed Lalas to grow his hair again. He even has shown up in clubs to watch Lalas perform with his band, The Gypsies, even if he doesn't understand or like what he hears.

"Bora doesn't like the music, but he respects it and that's important," Lalas said. "I'll have to do a Frank Sinatra song for Bora to like it. In Spanish."

Music is what defines him, Lalas said, not his hair, not even soccer. He has produced a CD titled "Woodland," and he carries his guitar with him on the road. For now, though, a soccer wave is cresting in the United States and Lalas is hanging 10. He nearly scored twice against Colombia once on a header off a corner kick, a second time on a goal that was disallowed because he was ruled offside. No matter, Lalas said. History will inflate his accomplishment.

"I'll be 80 and some punk reporter will come up to me and say, 'Hey didn't you play in that great game back in '94?' And I'll say, 'Sure, kid' and I'll embellish everything. I'll tell him I dribbled through half the team and won the game by myself."

By then, his hair might be gone, but not his loopy humor.

Irish: \$2 Million

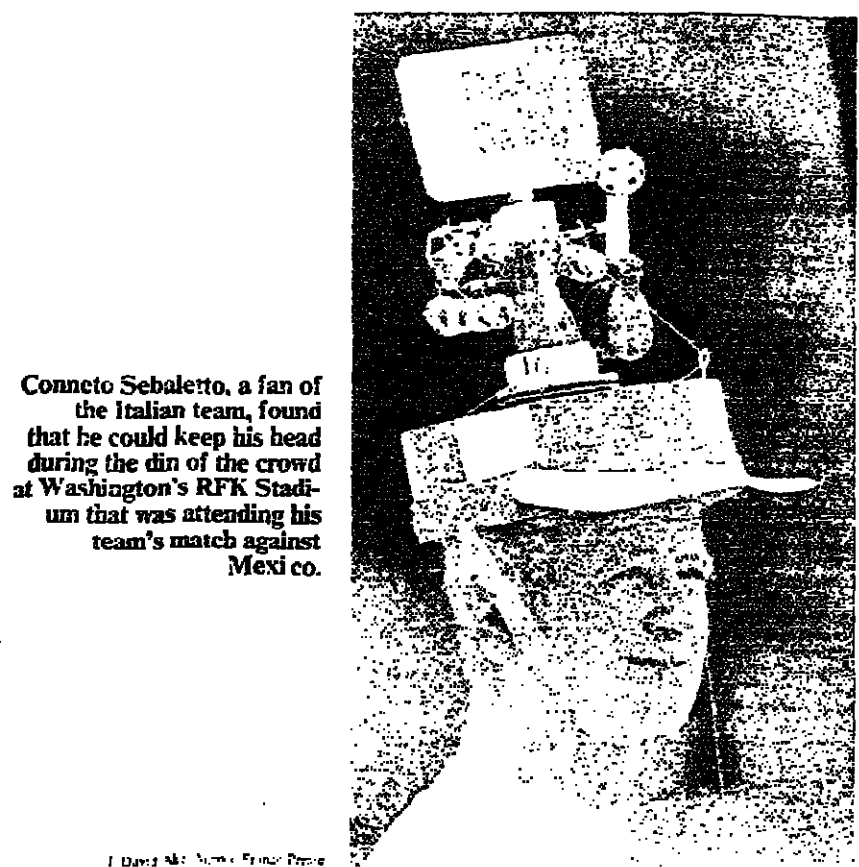
DUBLIN — Ireland's team has gotten another \$1 million bonus for reaching the second round of the World Cup.

Jack Charlton's players doubled the \$1 million bonus already earned by qualifying for the finals when they finished second in Group E with the 0-0 draw against Norway on Tuesday.

The bonuses will be split among the 22 players on a scale based on the number of appearances.

"We can still just about afford to pay our fines to FIFA now!" said the Football Association of Ireland's president, Michael Hyland.

The FAI and Ireland's manager, Jack Charlton, were fined nearly \$15,000 each last week for "unsporting and ill-mannered conduct."



Conneto Sebalerto, a fan of the Italian team, found that he could keep his head during the din of the crowd at Washington's RFK Stadium that was attending his team's match against Mexico.

A Hairy Tale, or, How to Get a Cut Above Average

By Norman Chad
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — These are the happy days and nights of Alexi Lalas: international soccer star, crowd favorite, rock-and-roll guitarist, free spirit, frequent-flyer miles from here to Hong Kong, fame, fortune and females.

His life is better than mine. It must be the hair. I decided to get that hair.

In the soccer world of late, coiffeurs have passed corner kicks on the minds of many players. Hair-wise, World Cup '94 makes Woodstock '69 look like boot camp. The locks are flowing, often uncontrollably. Basketball players are shaving their heads; soccer stars are reshaping their heads. It's a revolution brewing up there, and since these fellows seem to get all the adulation and attention, I figured I might as well get a cut of the action, so to speak.

Alas, there were so many options on what type of look I might adopt to become worshipped world-wide.

I considered the stylish Roberto Baggio of Italy, with his brilliantly braided ponytail. I considered speedy U.S. striker Cobi Jones, whose dreadlocks flap around like a mop on Methodone. I considered slicked-back U.S. goalkeeper Tony

Meola. I considered guys with modified Mohawks and Jericris.

But it came down to the glow-in-the-park boys of summer: the swirling, blond Afro of Colombian midfielder Carlos Valderrama or the roguish, orange head of U.S. defender Lalas.

I leaned to Valderrama. (Have you seen this guy? When Valderrama goes out, his hair gets to where he's going about five minutes before he does. How does he get his hair that way? You've got to figure the barber says, "So, how'd you like it today?" and Valderrama answers, "Well, let's push the envelope a little — let's go for a 26-inch circumference today.")

But when Valderrama ran into Lalas, the result was United States 2, Colombia 1. A week ago, folks were buying Valderrama wigs for \$10; now they're using them as scouring pads. And, hey, I'm a front-runner, too.

I, Alexi.

The problem was, how do I get from here to there? I have a history of bad haircuts, from flattops and crew cuts to Andalusian swirls and Psyche knots to bohemian bobs and swirl bobs and Flemish bobs and chignon bobs and contour bobs and coquette bobs. My hair doesn't get styled, it gets stormed. I once had bangs that were banned in 42 states.

Over the years I have found out that

there is a fine line between "hair salon" and "lawn service."

Part of the problem is my horrendous eyesight — once I've sat down in the chair and taken off my glasses, beauticians can turn me into a pet poodle before I realize it.

So I went to this place named Hairtech on Beverly Boulevard, a user-friendly salon and home of the fabulous Regina Jackson. Regina has a fabulous touch; Hairtech is the only salon I've ever walked out of in which neighborhood kids don't immediately start throwing rocks at me.

I sat down in Chair No. 1. (I always get Chair No. 1, right by the window, because it drums up business when paparazzi walking along the street see me inside the salon.)

I told Regina I wanted to become a Lalas look-alike. I handed her several photos of Lalas.

She looked at the photos and she looked at me.

She then told me in a very polite fashion — and I'm paraphrasing here — that she would do the best she could with the material with which she had to work.

Now, I had not yet taken off my glasses, so I could clearly see that she had the look Marcus Welby, M.D., used to have just before telling someone that a family member wasn't going to pull through.

I took my glasses off and closed my eyes. I counted sweepers and clicked my heels together three times. I softly chanted, "FIFA, FIFA, FIFA," under my breath. I felt her hands in my hair — it briefly recalled for me the only highlight of my senior prom — and I suddenly felt my head acting like it had a mind of its own.

I heard nearby whispers of disdain, but I just dismissed them as jealous customers disgruntled that I had Regina and Chair No. 1.

Time passed. Then Regina gently put a hand on my shoulder and asked, "So, what do you think?"

I opened my eyes to a new world — Alexi Lalas' world.

Even without my glasses, I could see that I had the hair. I had the look. I had the goatee.

I had that World Cup feeling. I even wanted to exchange my shirt with the woman getting a pompadour over in Chair No. 4.

It was a remarkable resemblance. Alexi and I, particularly considering how much more well-developed my upper body is than his. We were one. I actually felt that I was he, suddenly getting angrier about a red card issued April 16 in the U.S. game against Moldova.

I thanked Regina, shook hands with onlookers and left Hairtech a new man.

هكذا من الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

Vacation One-Liners

WASHINGTON — It's that time of year when you are preparing to go on vacation and you want to impress strangers who you will meet. As a service to readers I am providing one-liners that will get everyone's attention at a cocktail party or cookout.

"Ollie North may have led to a lot of people but he never led to me."

"I always get confused over whether North Korea makes the Hyundai automobile and South Korea makes the atomic bomb, or vice versa."

"Would anyone like to buy a semi-automatic pistol without waiting seven days?"

"I'd rather have Hillary Clinton running the country than Barbara Streisand."

"Just after I have given to a politician's election campaign they ask me to contribute to a defense fund to fight his indictment."



Buchwald

"Some of my best friends are secondary smokers."

"If you have to ask what Bill Clinton's health plan will cost, you can't afford it."

"My son was given four strokes of the cane in Singapore for running a red light and now he's worth \$2 million."

"I'd rather have a White House aide borrow a helicopter to play golf than waste the taxpayers' money on welfare mothers."

"My daughter cheated on her Naval Academy engineering exams and is now in charge of repairing nuclear subs."

"Tourist-wise, Chernobyl is overrated."

"Nobody likes human rights violations but if we make a big deal about what's going on in China, Americans will never be able to buy a pair of running shoes for \$4.60 again."

"The only reason the United States is so powerful in the Far East is that President Clinton jogs and the Emperor of Japan strolls."

"Oprah calls me up every morning and asks me what she should eat for lunch."

"I just got an autographed copy of Dan Quayle's book and everyone says that I made a belated investment."

"Every time I read that the Hubble telescope has discovered another black hole in the universe I want to throw up."

"I got out of the commodities market the same time Hillary Clinton got in."

"I say that when it comes to buying a new car you can't have too many air bags."

"We'd rather be a dysfunctional family than eat breakfast together."

"My brother George used to be on Rostenkowski's payroll but when they asked him to do some work he quit."

"More brilliant business careers have been destroyed by spraying nicotine on tobacco leaves than by sexually harassing women who smoke."

Strong Comeback for 'Britten's Bayreuth'

By John Rockwell

New York Times Service

SNAP, England — At 9:15 Saturday morning, Sheila Colvin and her box-office staff broke out a bottle of Champagne. Ticket sales through Friday night, two days before the end of this year's Aldeburgh Festival, had met the projected figure, meaning that the budget would be in the black.

The Aldeburgh Festival maintains its offices in that charming seaside town, the site of Benjamin Britten's opera "Peter Grimes," but it now scatters its performances all over East Anglia.

Since 1967 its principal home has been the Snape Maltings Concert Hall here in the even tinier town of Snape, a few miles up the Alde River from Aldeburgh.

In 1969 a fire burned down the hall and it had to be rebuilt. Both the 1967 opening and the 1970 reopening were presided over by Queen Elizabeth II.

The queen graced this seemingly modest little June festival — the Snape Maltings hall seats only 830 people — because the Aldeburgh Festival was founded by Britten, the country's most famous composer, and his companion, the tenor Peter Pears.

Among its once-revolving band of artistic directors have been such notables as Mstislav Rostropovich and Murray Perahia. But after Britten's death in 1976, notable names meant a loss of focus, or at least so some people feared. "This was Britten's Bayreuth, and it would be stupid to say it wasn't," said the composer Oliver Knussen.

Knussen is one of Aldeburgh's two executive artistic directors now, along with the conductor and Britten specialist Stuart Bedford.

By all accounts, the festival has found its way under their regime. The watershed year was 1989, after Perahia had departed and Knussen and Bedford became solely responsible for the artistic direction and Colvin had just arrived as administrative director.

She also directs the Aldeburgh Foundation's year-round performances at the Snape Maltings hall. "Aldeburgh has triumphantly reinvented itself for the 1990s, after a moribund decade following Benjamin Britten's death," said the London newspaper The Independent.

Although they appreciate friendly responses, Knussen and Colvin try to portray the evolution of the festival as less revolutionary than that.



The composer Oliver Knussen, one of the Aldeburgh festival directors.

Still, it seems clear that there was indeed a loss of direction for a while, and that the festival now has a clearer idea of itself. For example, when Knussen became an Aldeburgh artistic director in 1983, he was one of 10. "After Britten's death, the center of the festival fell out," Knussen said. "Pears was not a strong artistic voice like Britten. He tended to accommodate people; hence 10 artistic directors. Two directors is fine, three or four is O.K., but more is managing by committee."

While there was always a healthy dose of Britten, powerful performers like Rostropovich and Perahia tended

to tilt the festival toward more conventional repertoire and to blur its image. For a while, Rostropovich even followed the official programs with a July festival of his own in Snape Maltings.

The decision of the foundation to concentrate the direction in the hands of Knussen, Bedford and Colvin has meant a re-emphasis not just on Britten but also on contemporary music in general. There is usually a well-known composer in residence and a single concert devoted to a less-well-known composer. This year, that forum went to Bayan Northcott, and Knussen joked that he had a dead composer in residence, meaning Stravinsky.

I Monet, I Manet Sold in London

Reuters

LONDON — Paintings by Claude Monet and Edouard Manet were sold by Sotheby's for \$7.5 million and \$6.8 million, respectively.

Monet's "Poplars on the Banks of L'Epte" went for \$4,841,500 (\$7.48 million) after a tense telephone-bidding duel between two private collectors during the sale Tuesday evening.

A study for Manet's "Bar at the Folies-Bergere," in which a barmaid in a low-cut dress stands pensively in front of a mirror, reached \$4,401,500 (\$6.8 million).

The prices were well below the records for both artists reached in the late 1980s.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
London	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Paris	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Rome	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madrid	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Amsterdam	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Brussels	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Copenhagen	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Stockholm	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Helsinki	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Tallinn	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Riga	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Vilnius	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Kyiv	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Moscow	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Beijing	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Tokyo	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Seoul	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Manila	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bangkok	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Colombo	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Delhi	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Mumbai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Jaipur	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Calcutta	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Bombay	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
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Chennai	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Madras	24.8	19.6	10.0	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0
Bombay	24.8	19.6					